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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Wyoming and Utah No. 76-9

NOTE TO EDITOR: For Wyoming--applicable only in Laramie, Goshen, Platte, Converse, Niobrara, Weston, Crook, Campbell, Sheridan, Johnson, Carbon, and Lincoln Counties.
For Utah--applicable in all Counties in the State except Grand, Piute, and Wasatch.

WHEAT FARMERS CAN CUT EXCESS ACRES BY MAY 1

_____ County farmers who have seeded in excess of their
(County)
wheat acreage allotment may bring their acreage into compliance by performing one of two practices before May 1, according to _____,
(Name)
_____ of the county AAA Committee.
(Chairman or Member)

"By carrying out one of the approved practices," Mr. _____ said, farmers who find they have exceeded their wheat acreage allotment will have opportunity to comply and qualify for the price adjustment and conservation payments."

The two methods are:

(1) Cultivation of the excess acreage seeded to wheat by plowing, disking, or other tillage operation in a manner which will prevent the wheat from growing.

(2) Seeding a soil-conserving crop (at the customary rate per acre for the locality) in the wheat. The wheat, however, must be clipped prior to May 1, and not removed from the land where it is grown.

# # #

372-39

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

APR 9

In Montana
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 77-9

CAN CUT EXCESS
WHEAT ACRES FOR
AAA COMPLIANCE

Montana farmers who have seeded in excess of their wheat acreage allotment may bring their acreage into compliance by performing one of three practices before May 1, according to _____ (Name), _____ (Chairman, Member, or Executive Officer) of the State AAA Committee.

"By carrying out one of the approved practices," Mr. _____ said, "farmers who find they have exceeded their wheat acreage allotment will have opportunity to comply and qualify for the price adjustment and conservation payments."

The three methods are as follows:

(1) Cultivation of the excess acreage seeded to wheat by plowing, disking, one-waying, duck-footing, or other tillage operation in a manner which will prevent the wheat from growing.

(2) Seeding a soil-conserving crop (at the customary rate per acre for the locality in the wheat. The wheat, however, must be clipped prior to May 1, and not removed from the land where it is grown.

(3) Seeding spring rye or hull-less barley in the wheat at a rate per acre which, at the time of harvest, will produce a crop containing 25 percent or more by weight of spring rye or hull-less barley.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
APR 5 1939

In Colorado
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 78-9

FARMERS CAN GET
IN LINE FOR AAA
WHEAT PAYMENTS

Colorado farmers who have seeded in excess of their wheat acreage allotment may bring their acreage into compliance by performing one of three practices before May 1, according to _____, _____
(Name) (Chairman, Member, or
_____, of the State AAA Committee.
Executive Officer)

"By carrying out one of the approved practices," Mr. _____ said, "farmers who find they have exceeded their wheat acreage allotment will have opportunity to comply and qualify for the price adjustment and conservation payments."

The three methods are as follows:

(1) Cultivation of the excess acreage seeded to wheat by listing, pit cultivation, plowing, duck-footing, or other tillage operation in a manner which will prevent the wheat from growing.

(2) Seeding a soil-conserving crop (at the customary rate per acre for the locality) in the wheat. The wheat, however, must be clipped prior to May 1 and not removed from the land where it is grown.

(3) Seeding spring rye or barley in the wheat at a rate per acre which, at the time of harvest, will produce a crop containing 25 percent or more by weight of spring rye or barley.

# # #

377-39 (3-28-39)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In New Mexico
RELEASE: Immediate

APR 5

No. 79-9

NOTE TO EDITOR: Applicable only in Colfax, Curry, Grant, Guadalupe, Harding, McKinley, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, Union, and Valencia Counties.

GROWERS CAN MEET WHEAT ALLOTMENT FOR AAA PAYMENTS

_____ County farmers who have seeded in excess of their
(County)
wheat acreage allotment may bring their acreage into compliance by performing one of two practices before April 15, according to _____,
(Name)
_____ of the county AAA Committee.
(Chairman or Member)

"By carrying out one of the approved practices," Mr. _____ said, "farmers who find they have exceeded their wheat acreage allotment will have opportunity to comply and qualify for the price adjustment and conservation payments."

The two methods are:

(1) Cultivation of the excess acreage seeded to wheat by listing in a manner which will prevent the wheat from growing with lister furrows not more than 42 inches apart and not less than 4 inches in depth below the surface level of the ground.

(2) Seeding other small grains in the wheat at a rate per acre which, at the time of harvest, will produce a crop containing not less than 25 percent or more of such other crops.

# # #

378-39 (3-28-39)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
APR 7 1939

In Nevada
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 80-9

NOTE TO EDITOR: Dates and counties where disposition practices are applicable follow: April 15: Lincoln, Nye, White Pine, Lander.
May 1: Churchill.

TELLS HOW WHEAT
FARMERS MAY CUT
EXCESS ACREAGE

_____ County farmers who have seeded in excess of their
(County)
wheat acreage allotment may bring their acreage into compliance by performing one of two practices before _____, according to _____,
(Date) (Name)
_____ of the county AAA Committee.
(Chairman or Member)

"By carrying out one of the approved practices," Mr. _____ said, "farmers who find they have exceeded their wheat acreage allotment will have opportunity to comply and qualify for the price adjustment and conservation payments."

The two methods are:

(1) Cultivation of the excess acreage seeded to wheat by plowing, disking, or other tillage operation in a manner which will prevent the wheat from growing.

(2) Seeding a soil-conserving crop (at the customary rate per acre for the locality) in the wheat. The wheat, however, must be clipped prior to _____, and not removed from the land where it is grown.
(Date)

# # #

379-39 (3-28-39)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Washington

RELEASE: Immediate

No. 81-9

APR 5 1939

WHEAT GROWERS CAN CUT EXCESS ACRES FOR AAA PAYMENTS

Washington farmers who have seeded in excess of their wheat acreage allotment may bring their acreage into compliance by performing one of two practices before May 1, according to _____ (Name), _____ (Chairman, Member, or Executive Officer), of the State AAA Committee.

"By carrying out one of the approved practices," Mr._____ said, "farmers who find they have exceeded their wheat acreage allotment will have opportunity to comply and qualify for the price adjustment and conservation payments."

The two methods are:

(1) Cultivation of the excess acreage seeded to wheat by plowing, disking, listing, or other tillage operation in a manner which will prevent the wheat from growing.

(2) Seeding a soil-conserving crop (at the customary rate per acre for the locality) in the wheat. The wheat, however, must be clipped prior to May 1, and not removed from the land where it is grown.

# # #

373-39

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In California

RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

APR 5

No. 82-9

GIVES PROCEDURE
FOR MEETING AAA
WHEAT COMPLIANCE

California farmers who have seeded in excess of their wheat acreage allotment may bring their acreage into compliance by performing one of three practices before May 1, according to _____, _____ (Name) (Chairman, Member or _____ of the State AAA Committee. Executive Officer)

"By carrying out one of the approved practices," Mr. _____ said, "farmers who find they have exceeded their wheat acreage allotment will have opportunity to comply and qualify for the price adjustment and conservation payments."

The three methods are:

(1) Cultivation of the excess acreage seeded to wheat by plowing, disking, or other tillage operation in a manner which will prevent the wheat from growing.

(2) Seeding a soil-conserving crop (at the customary rate per acre for the locality) in the wheat. The wheat, however, must be clipped prior to May 1 and not removed from the land where it is grown.

(3) Seeding other small grains in the wheat at a rate per acre which, at the time of harvest, will produce a crop containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, barley, vetch, or Austrian winter peas.

# # #

374-39

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Oregon and Idaho

No. 83-9

CAN BRING WHEAT
INTO COMPLIANCE
FOR AAA PROGRAM

_____ farmers who have seeded in excess of their wheat acreage
(State)
allotment may bring their acreage into compliance by performing an approved method of cultivation of the land before May 1, according to _____,
(Name)
_____ of the State AAA Committee.
(Chairman, Member, or Executive Officer)

"By carrying out the cultivation practice," Mr. _____ said, "farmers who find they have exceeded their wheat acreage allotment will have opportunity to comply and qualify for the price adjustment and conservation payments."

The practice calls for cultivation of the excess acreage seeded to wheat by plowing, disking, or other tillage operation in a manner which will prevent the wheat from growing.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: Southern Region

No. 84-9

"FARM PLAN" GIVES
INFORMATION ABOUT
1939 AAA PROGRAM

_____County farmers can get first-hand information about the application of the 1939 AAA program to their farms by talking to their local committeemen in preparing what is known as the "individual farm plan sheet," according to _____, county agricultural agent.

The county agent and AAA committeemen expect to meet with each farmer to help him work out his "farm plan," which is an outline of the way the program works on the individual farm in 1939, Mr. _____ points out. Through this personal contact with the committeeman, the farmer who wants to get in the program this year will be able to find out definitely how it will apply to his farm. The information will include details of the soil-depleting crop allotments for his farm, and the soil-building practices that are needed on his farm and for which assistance is available.

In working out the individual farm plan, it is necessary for each farmer to become acquainted with rates of payments, rates of deductions, and credit which will be given for each soil-building practice.

Any farm operator who has not had an opportunity to work out a "farm plan" for his farm should within the next few weeks see the county agent or a local AAA committeeman to obtain this assistance.

# # #

381-39 (March 28, 1939)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: East Central Region
Southern, Missouri and Illinois

No. 85-9

APR 5

CAUTIONS GROWERS ABOUT LONG STAPLE COTTON VARIETIES

Farmers of _____ (State) planning to plant "long staple" varieties of cotton in 1939 are cautioned against assuming that their cotton will be exempt from the marketing quota provisions of the Farm Act in a statement by _____, State administrative officer (or State chairman) of the A.A.A.

"The act provides that marketing quotas are not applicable to cotton with a staple length of 1½ inches or more," he states. "True-type Sea Island and American-Egyptian cottons are the only varieties in this country, for which records are available, that normally produce a staple of 1½ inches or more in length.

"If the production of an acreage planted to any other variety of cotton includes any cotton classing less than 1½ inches, that production cannot be exempted from the marketing quota provisions of the act. In other words, the fact that a variety is known as 'long staple' cotton is not enough to free it from the quota regulations where any part of the cotton harvested classes less than the required staple length."

Mr. _____ adds that reports received by his office indicate that farmers in some cases are buying seed and preparing to plant "long staple" cotton under the impression they can grow and market any quantity of such cotton without reference to quotas. Some farmers also believe, he

states, that they can grow "long staple" cotton in addition to their regular cotton acreage allotments without affecting their conservation payments. Some of these farmers stand the chance of being disappointed later if it should be found that all cotton from the variety planted does not produce the required staple length. In that case, where allotments are overplanted, they would not receive any conservation payment or price adjustment payments, and the cotton marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota would be subject to a penalty of 3 cents per pound.

Any acreage, of course, on which the entire production classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or longer, regardless of the variety, will not be included in the farm quota and all such cotton may be marketed without penalty or restriction of any kind.

# # #

396-39 (March 30, 1939)

FARMERS NEWS SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture

Exclusive to
Extension Editors in
Western, North Central and
Southern Regions.

No. 86-9

APR 5

CONFIDENTIAL

MUST HOLD FOR TELEGRAPHIC RELEASE - Date this story may be released in your state will be wired immediately when available.

IMPORTANT - Note States and Counties where this release applies - See added sheet.

FARMERS IN (county)
MAY RENEW LOANS ON
FARM STORED WHEAT

Farm storage wheat loans in _____ County may be extended under
(county)
the resealing program which has been expanded to include _____ counties in
(number)
_____, according to _____, _____
(state) (name) (Member, Chairman, Executive Officer)
of the State AAA Committee.

The wheat loan resealing program, which was recently announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation, offers producers an opportunity to extend their present loans on farm-stored wheat for 10 months to March 31, 1940.

Farmers who take advantage of the loan extension will receive 5 cents a bushel for storage during the 10-month extension period. This is in addition to the 7 cents allowed for the first loan period ending May 31, 1939. No payment will be made to the farmer, however, until the maturity of the renewed note. At that time the CCC will pay an amount equal to the 12 cents a bushel less the interest for the first period.

Application for renewal may be made at once although present loans on farm-stored wheat will not become due until May 31, 1939.

The regulations program supplements the two other alternatives which were previously announced and which are still open to farmers having farm-stored wheat as well as to those who have loans on grain stored in commercial warehouses. These plans are: delivery of wheat to Commodity Credit Corporation or cash settlement of loan at market value of the wheat under loan.

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: The following information was included in a previous announcement of wheat loan settlements in your area. It is included herewith for your information and use as you see fit.

They may make settlement any time after April 15 by carrying out one of these two options.

(1) Delivering to the Commodity Credit Corporation their farm-stored wheat under loan and obtaining the payment of 7 cents a bushel allowable for storage. If the wheat is in commercial storage, the producer may turn it over to the Commodity Credit Corporation without further charge.

(2) Making a cash payment of the approximate market value of 12 percent protein wheat of the grade and sub-class borrowed on, with allowance being made in the borrower's favor for commercial storage charges, or in case of farm-stored wheat, with allowance to the borrower of the 7 cents a bushel for storing the wheat on the farm. This plan has been adopted to enable producers to get the benefit of any protein premium that the wheat may bring.

# # #

[illegible]ckson, Kandiyohi, Koochiching, La Qui Parle, Lake, Lake of the Woods, [illegible], Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Mahnomen, Martin, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmsted, Otter Tail, Pennington, Pine, Pipestone, Pope, Ramsey, Red Lake, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Roseau, St. Louis, Scott, Shorburne, Sibley, Stearns, Steele, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Wadena, Wabasha, Wabasca, Washington, Watonwan, Winona, Wright, Yellow Medicine. (This extends program to all Minnesota counties.)

[illegible]

[illegible] counties in Oklahoma: [illegible], Beaver, Beckham, Cimarron, [illegible], Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kay, Kingfisher, [illegible], Texas, Woods, Woodward.

[illegible] in Texas: [illegible], Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Brown, [illegible], Cochran, Cottle, Crosby, Dickens, Dimmit, Fisher, Floyd, Garza, Hale, Hartley, Hockley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Lamb, Loving, Lubbock, Oldham, [illegible], Potter, Randall, Sherman, Swisher, Terrell.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN All States
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 87-9

COVERS ALL INTERESTS
AT POULTRY CONGRESS

Whether they produce eggs, buy them, sell them, or just eat them, _____, poultry husbandry specialist, _____, says no one can afford to miss the World's Poultry Congress starting in Cleveland, July 28.

He also declares that no person can spend only one day at this world's greatest poultry show and see one-tenth of the things which will be on display, not to mention missing instructive lectures and schools. Men, women, and youth have equal shares in this exposition.

One of the things which will especially interest consumers of poultry will be the disassembly line where chickens arrive at one end of a belt cackling and leave the other end wrapped in cellophane ready for the oven. Exhibits, demonstrations, and lectures will explain new and different ways of cooking eggs.

While the men are visiting the display of 7,500 birds entered in competition for prizes, the women can view hens from Chile which lay blue eggs, Polish hens with green feet, and Japanese chickens that need attendants to carry their tails.

Poultrymen who want to learn the newest things in their business can hear the foremost poultry scientists present 180 lectures during the Congress. Dealers in poultry supplies can inspect acres of poultry feeds and hatching and brooding equipment. The feed display will include a 100-foot section explaining poultry nutrition.

401-39 (more)

The visitor who is just looking for entertainment, should visit the Hall of Nations and States, which will be a miniature world's fair. Over in the Hall of Youth, boys and girls from _____ will be competing with youths from other States and foreign nations.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Okla., Tex., Ark., La., Tenn.,
Miss., Ala., Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 88-9

APR 5 1939

THICK STAND OF COTTON
HELPS BEAT THE WEEVIL

Since the boll weevil's unwanted appearance in _____ cotton fields, growers know that those who get the most squares set before heavy infestation stand the best chance of most efficient production, says County Agent _____.

Federal-State investigations in _____ and other cotton States show cotton fruits just as rapidly when plants are small, regardless of whether they are close or far apart in the row. Thus, a thick stand in the row--two to three plants in hills about 12 inches apart-leaves more plants to put on cotton squares ahead of the boll weevil.

Dr. H. W. Barre, in charge of cotton investigations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports one case where plants placed 6 inches apart produced about five times as many early squares per acre as plants spaced 24 inches apart. Even when a dry July caused many of the early squares to drop, the yields from the closely spaced plants was greater because squares that did remain were ahead of the weevil.

For this reason, says Mr. _____, keeping a good stand is second only to getting a good stand. Some growers allow their cotton to be thinned too much because of careless chopping or because their choppers use wide hoes. Nothing larger than an 8-inch hoe should be used.

Another common error is allowing crabgrass to get a good start before thinning begins. Then it is difficult to kill the grass with the hoe without chopping out too much cotton. Mr. _____ says crabgrass can be controlled to a large extent by running a weeder angling across the rows. This prevents the formation of a crust, kills much of the crabgrass, and does little injury to the young cotton plants.

400-39(Mar. 31, 1939) # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate No. 89-9

EXCLUSIVE IN THIS FORM TO
EXTENSION EDITORS IN Ala., Conn., Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Md., Mass., N. H., N. C., Ohio, Pa., S. C., Tenn., and Va.

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: Delete sections not applicable in your State.

TOBACCO PROSPECT FOR LARGER CROPS; UNCHANGED DEMAND

Tobacco growers probably will market their 1939 crops under demand conditions about the same as during the 1938-39 season, but they will have considerably more of some types to market, according to _____ (Name) of the _____ (State) State Extension Service.

Production of flue-cured types from the 1939 crops will depend upon actual plantings and yields. Growers report they intend to plant 11 percent more acres this year than last. Average yields on this prospective acreage would turn out slightly less flue-cured tobacco than the 786 million pounds produced in 1938 when yields were considerably above average. Yields up to the high level of last year would produce a 1939 crop of 872 million pounds.

In its spring outlook report on tobacco, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports prospects for stable or moderately improved general business conditions throughout the remainder of 1939. "On this basis", the report said, "it appears probable that cigarette consumption will be maintained at its present high level."

European stocks of United States flue-cured tobaccos are reported as the largest on record and production of flue-cured tobaccos within the British Empire continues to increase, but total consumption of flue-cured in cigarettes

and light smoking blends in European countries also continues to expand.

Burley growers report prospects for a decrease of 3.2 percent in their 1939 plantings compared with the 1938 Burley acreage. "Assuming 5-year average yields," _____ said, "the 1939 crop would produce about 324 million pounds compared with the present estimate of 335 million pounds for the 1938 crop. Burley stocks on October 1, 1939, are expected to show a slight increase over a year earlier.

Again quoting the outlook report, Mr. _____ said that the Burley outlook favors about the same or slightly larger domestic consumption of cigarettes and smoking mixtures in the 1939-40 season, and demand for the 1939 Burley crop "may be about the same as for the 1938 production." A large proportion of the 1938 crop consisted of smoking grades which brought lower prices relative to Burley on the heavy side than in previous years.

"In the Maryland areas", _____ said, "growers plan to put in about the same acreage as that of the past year. The marketing season for the 1938 Maryland crop began January 1, though plans are being made to sell part of the crop at loose leaf auctions which are expected to start about May 1. The 1937 crop sold in 1938 at prices considerably lower than those paid the previous year for the 1936 crop.

The fire-cured acreage for 1939 is indicated at about 12 percent smaller than in 1938. Growers of dark air-cured report intentions to reduce their plantings this year about 11 percent. With average yields on these acreages the 1939 crops would turn out about the same production as the record low of fire-cured and dark air-cured produced in 1938.

"These smaller acreages of the dark tobaccos appear about in line," _____ pointed out, "with the downward trend in the demand and disappearance of these tobaccos." Total supplies of the dark tobaccos probably

will be even smaller in 1939-40 than in the present season. "It is reasonable to believe," he added, "that the average quality of the new crops will turn out superior to the low average of the fire-cured and dark air-cured produced in 1938."

Growers of filler, binder, and wrapper groups of the cigar tobaccos are planning slight increases in plantings this year compared with 1938. Average yields on the acreage now indicated will turn out larger production than in 1938. The 1939 crops will be marketed, however, under the influence of smaller prospective stocks of filler and wrapper than were reported on October 1 last year. "Total supplies of filler," _____ said, "are expected to be smaller at the opening of the 1939-40 season than a year earlier, and supplies of binder and wrapper only slightly larger than in 1938-39."

Tax-paid withdrawals of large cigars showed a small decrease in the calendar year of 1938 relative to 1937. In recent months, withdrawals have risen slightly above the levels of a year earlier. Total withdrawals of large cigars in 1939 are expected to increase somewhat over withdrawals in the preceding year.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Wash., Oreg., Mont., Wyo., N. Dak., Idaho, Nebr., S. Dak., Minn., Wis., Calif., Colo., Utah.

No. 90-9

GROWERS MAY USE AAA PAYMENTS FOR WHEAT INSURANCE

A new amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act makes it possible for growers to use future AAA payments to finance their crop insurance premiums, according to _____, _____ (Chairman, Member, Executive Officer), of the State AAA committee.

Under the amendment, growers who are participating in the AAA program, or who agree to participate, may "check-off" their premium payments against future AAA payments. "Many growers who have applied for crop insurance policies on their 1939 crop have had no means of paying the premium, and yet have AAA payments in prospect," said _____ (Name). "This new provision makes it possible for them, if they wish, to obtain an advance to make their premium payments."

The "check-off" applies only to spring wheat growers so far as the 1939 crop is concerned, since the deadline for payment of premiums on winter wheat policies has passed. No deadline has been announced as yet for payment of premiums on spring wheat policies, but farmers are urged to pay them as soon as possible. Policies do not go into effect until the premium is paid.

In order to draw against future AAA payments, a grower must file a request with his county AAA committee.

The committee will determine the amount of premium due on the policy, from the premium notice if still in force, or by making a new computation

which takes into account the price of wheat at the time the advance is made and the acreage which is being planted to wheat. After the AAA approves the grower's request, the funds for the premium are paid to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the policy is issued to the farmer. The amount of the premium will be deducted from the AAA payments due the producer.

"More than _____ spring wheat growers in _____ have
(Number) (State)
applied for crop insurance protection on their 1939 crop, and to date more than _____ have paid premiums to put their policies into operation,"
(Number)
according to _____. "The fact that growers can now use
(Name)
AAA payments to meet premiums is expected to increase the number of policies in force."

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

APR 5

IN Wash., Oreg., Calif., Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Nev., Utah, Colo.
RELEASE; Immediate

No. 91-9

STRAWBERRY CLOVER GROWS
ON WET, ALKALINE SOILS

Farmers who are so fortunate as to have an acreage of strawberry clover may find it profitable to grow a seed crop this year, says _____ _____ of the _____ Extension Service. He points to the growing popularity of strawberry clover as a pasture crop on wet, salty or alkaline soils in the Western States. On such soils other legumes--and most other crops--will not grow. These areas are found on many irrigation projects, when drainage is poor.

Studies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by some of the States show that strawberry clover will make a seed crop if it is not pastured too heavily or too late in the spring. Many farmers pasture lightly until about the end of May, which reduces weed growth. When the animals are removed, the plants make additional growth, bloom and develop seed. Because of its palatability, animals closely graze the plants, and under such conditions the seed pods that develop are close to the ground. These can be harvested only by hand.

This clover gets its name from the pink and white flower heads which resemble a strawberry. It is a heavy seed producer. Yields of 40 to 300 pounds per acre are reported, with 100 pounds an acre about average although higher yields are obtained in exceptional cases. The flowers are self-fertile, but honeybees assist in pollenizing and increase seed yields. On smooth lands the seed crop may be harvested with a mower and later picked

up from the swath or windrow. The seed heads shatter easily, and the less handling the better. Cutting and handling when the heads are slightly damp is advised.

Strawberry clover does not ordinarily bloom the first year of seeding, but farmers who have seed and wish to plant this spring for either seed or pasture in the future, should do so early, says Mr. _____, because strawberry clover seed germinate slower than either red or white clover. The seed may be either broadcast or shallow drilled. As little as 2 pounds per acre may be seeded, but 5 pounds is more desirable, especially if a thick stand is desired the first year. Strawberry clover, a perennial, spreads rapidly by creeping stems that root at the nodes and a thin stand may thicken up the second year, especially on good soil and under favorable growing conditions.

Much seed of strawberry clover has been imported from Australia, where its value as pasture has made culture on low lands extensive. Seldom does it grow tall enough for a hay crop.

Strawberry clover has been found on every continent and has been known in the United States for more than 50 years, during which time its use on wet, salty or alkaline soils to which it is so well adapted has been gradually increasing. It flourishes under a wide range of temperatures, but does best on moist soils. It is a wet soil crop, and will stand flooding for a month or more. Further information on strawberry clover may be obtained from the _____ Extension Service or from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

# # #

408-39 (Mar. 31, 1939)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

No. 92-9

STORM-DAMAGED SHADE TREES
NEED EXTRA CARE THIS SPRING

Shade trees injured in the hurricane last fall will need more than the usual spring attention to pruning, and particularly to treatment of wounds which have opened the way for attacks by wood-destroying fungi, says _____ _____ of the _____ Extension Service.

Mr. _____ calls attention to suggestions by Dr. Rush P. Marshall, shade-tree specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, stationed at Yale University and familiar with the damage left in the wake of the hurricane. Dr. Marshall emphasizes the urgent need of helping the shade trees to resist fungus attacks. Broken branches, split crotches, and areas where bark has been scraped away are danger points that are deprived of their natural protection against fungi.

Prepared asphalt paints are safe and offer considerable protection, but Dr. Marshall recommends bordeaux paint as being a more active fungicide. Bordeaux paint is a mixture of equal weights of raw linseed oil and bordeaux powder. It is heavy and stiff when first mixed, but thins to a creamy consistency after standing an hour or two. Mix only enough for one day's use. Creosote and tar mixtures are likely to kill the tender growing tissue just beneath the bark and bordeaux paint also may be somewhat injurious. One way to avoid this is to cover the growing tissues along the edges of wounds with a preliminary coating of shellac.

(more)

In ordinary pruning it is customary to cut broken or dead branches back to the larger branch or trunk from which they spring. But if a tree is severely injured and has lost much of its top, it may prove more satisfactory to cut back a split or broken branch only to where there are vigorous side shoots, and then to cover the stub with the protective paint.

Trees twisted askew by the force of the wind may still be pulled back into position and braced by cables. Roots killed by winter exposure can be pruned away, and living roots covered with soil. For large trees, bracing will be needed for several years - until new roots and new branches of old roots have taken firm hold in the soil.

Some wounds have already been infected by exposure over winter and a fresh cut removing the outer layer of wood should be made before applying the protective paint. In repairing injuries, cut away jagged edges, and smooth wounds to aid the natural healing processes.

Farmers' Bulletin 1726, Treatment and Care of Tree Wounds, may be obtained from the _____ Extension Service or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
(State)

# # #

414-39 (4-1-39)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region No. 93-9

APR 5

DATES ANNOUNCED FOR AAA DEFERRED GRAZING PRACTICE

Dates for applying the deferred grazing practice under the AAA Range Program have been announced for _____ by _____,
(State) (Name)
_____ of the State AAA Committee.
(Chairman, Member, or Executive Officer)

Natural reseeding of the range in _____ is encouraged
(State)
through the deferred grazing practice which requires all livestock to be withheld from the deferred area of a ranch from _____ to _____.
(State's deferred grazing dates)
This is the period necessary for grass to mature seed.

A full payment of 60 percent of the range-building allowance, computed on grazing land only, may be earned by withholding the livestock for the full period, and by carrying out additional approved supplementary practices which may be required by the County AAA Committee. Ranchers may earn the balance of their range-building allowances through other approved practices.

On ranches where these additional practices are not performed, the payment will be 40 percent of the range-building allowance.

Where the operator normally grazes a deferred area for 1 month or more, but for less than the full grazing period established, a partial payment may be earned. This payment will be made in the same ratio of the 40 percent or 60 percent as the period normally grazed is to the established deferred grazing period.

"Natural reseeding by deferred grazing is intended to apply on range lands which have suffered depletion but where there is still a fairly well distributed remnant of native grass sod," Mr. _____ said.
(Name)

"The purpose is to withhold the area from use during the growing season of such native grasses so they may regain some of their vitality and mature a crop of seed to assure their reproduction on the area."

The practice of deferred grazing cannot be approved where:

1. The area is not normally grazed during the deferred grazing period.

2. The area is not adequately protected by fencing or herding.

3. There is practically no natural grass sod to be restored, such as abandoned cropland.

4. Payments for deferred grazing were made under the program for the past 2 years.

# # #

(NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS:

Following are the grazing dates announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration: ARIZONA, June 15 to October 15; COLORADO, May 1 to August 31; KANSAS, April 15 to July 31; MONTANA, April 15 to August 31; NEW MEXICO, May 15 to October 15; NORTH DAKOTA, April 15 to August 15; WYOMING, May 1 to August 31.

IN CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, OREGON, UTAH, WASHINGTON, AND IDAHO, the grazing dates depend upon elevation. County agents can see the County AAA Committee for exact dates approved for their counties.)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Texas and Oklahoma. No. 94-9.
RELEASE: Immediate.

APR 12

DATES ANNOUNCED
FOR AAA DEFERRED
GRAZING PRACTICE

Dates for applying the deferred grazing practice under the AAA Range Program have been announced for _____ by _____,
(State) (Name)
_____ of the State AAA Committee.
(Chairman, Member, or Executive Officer)

Natural reseeding of the range in _____ is encouraged
(State)
through the deferred grazing practice which requires all livestock to be withheld from the deferred area of a ranch from _____ to
(State's
_____. This is the period necessary for grass to mature
deferred grazing dates)
seed.

Under the range program, a range-building allowance is established for each ranch. This is the maximum amount of assistance available to the ranch for range-building practices. The ranch operator may earn assistance amounting to 60 percent of the range-building allowance, computed on grazing land only, by withholding livestock from 25 percent of the range land for the full period of the deferred grazing practice, and by carrying out additional supplementary practices which may be required by the County committee. Ranchers may earn the balance of their range-building allowances through other approved practices.

On ranches where these additional practices are not carried out, the payment for deferred grazing will be limited to 40 percent of the range-building allowance.

423-39 (more)

Where grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent of the range land a proportionate payment will be made.

"Natural reseeding by deferred grazing is intended to apply on range lands which have suffered depletion but where there is still a fairly well-distributed remnant of native grass sod," Mr. _____ said.
(Name)

"The purpose is to withhold the area from use during the growing season of such native grasses so they may regain some of their vitality and mature a crop of seed to assure their reproduction on the area."

The practice of deferred grazing cannot be approved where:

1. The area is not normally grazed during the deferred grazing period;
2. The area is not adequately protected by fencing or herding;
3. There is practically no natural grass sod to be restored, such as abandoned cropland; or
4. Payments for deferred grazing were made under the program for the past 2 years.

The deferred grazing period announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for Oklahoma will be 5 months after May 1 in southern counties and after May 15 in the northern counties. The deferred grazing period for Texas will be 5 months beginning on a date between March 1 and May 1 in South and East Texas and beginning between March 1 and June 1 in North and West Texas. Dates for a specific county may be obtained from the county agent or from a member of the county AAA committee.

# # # #

423-39 (April 4, 1939)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Okla., Kans., Mo., Tex., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Tenn., Ky., W. Va., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Md., Ind., Ill., Ohio.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 95-9.

APR 12

CUTTING SERICEA EARLY
IMPROVES HAY QUALITY

Cutting lespedeza sericea early, as with other forage crops, makes better quality hay, says _____, agronomist of the _____ College of Agriculture.

Investigations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that a first sericea cutting should be made when the plants are 15 to 18 inches tall. After that the crop will have plenty of time to recover growth and produce seed for harvest in the fall.

The Department scientists are studying such factors as varietal differences, climate, length of day, and stage of maturity in hopes of developing a variety with superior forage quality. They have found that as the plant reaches maturity the stems become woody and the tannin content generally increases so that the plant is less palatable to livestock.

Sericea is rapidly becoming an important forage crop in _____ (State), says Mr. _____, because it is the only perennial lespedeza and one of the few perennial legume crops that will grow on a wide variety of soil types.

# # # #

424-39 (April 4, 1939)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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APR 12 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN N. Y., N. J., Pa.
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 96-9.

LOANS TO BE MADE
FOR SOIL-BUILDING
MATERIALS BY FSA

Loans to purchase materials for use in carrying out approved soil-building practices under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be made available again this year by the Farm Security Administration to farmers in _____ (State), according to _____, Chairman of the State AAA Committee. Eligibility for these loans will be the same as last year.

This year, county AAA committees will be responsible for handling many of the details in connection with the approval of these loans and will also ascertain, as far as possible, that borrowers follow out sufficient soil-building practices to earn their conservation payments.

From 60 to 85 percent of the estimated maximum amount of the 1939 conservation payment may be offered as security for the loan and if the amount of the loan exceeds the available security in the payment, additional security may include crop mortgage orders, milk check assignments or chattel mortgages. Farmers with acceptable security may borrow up to 100 percent of the estimated cost of the materials.

Loans are available only to those meeting each of the following qualifications:

1. Farmers who do not have funds of their own with which to finance the purchases of materials and for whom private financing is not available.

2. Farmers who agree to use the full amount of the loan for the purchase of materials to be used in carrying out soil-building practices.

426-39 (more)

3. Farmers to whom the FSA will feel justified in making a loan upon the basis of the county AAA committee's certification of character and integrity.

4. Farmers who have not executed and agree not to execute an assignment of their conservation payment other than to the FSA.

Farmers who receive lime or superphosphate as grants of aid in place of cash payment under the 1939 conservation program will not be eligible for the loans. Neither will those be eligible who have not made arrangements satisfactory to the FSA for repayment of the balance due on any similar loan received in either 1937 or 1938.

# # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In NORTH CENTRAL REGION
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 97-9

APR 12 ... DEPARTMENT

PORK AND LARD EXPORTS LARGER DURING JANUARY

United States exports of pork and lard were on the upgrade during the month of January, says _____ (Name), _____ (Chairman, Member, of Executive Officer) of the State AAA Committee, who cites a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Lard exports not only were larger than in December 1938, but also for any month since September 1934. January lard exports totaled 28.5 million pounds, while exports for December 1938, were about 20.5 million pounds--an increase of 8 million pounds. Exports for September 1934, amounted to 31.7 million pounds. Most of the increase in lard exports was in shipments to Great Britain, the report disclosed. At least a part of this increase is attributed to the trade agreement with Great Britain which went into effect January 1. Under this agreement, Great Britain removed a 10-percent import duty on lard.

Exports of pork in January totaled 8.4 million pounds. This amount was slightly larger than in December and more than 2 million pounds greater than in January 1938. About 1.4 million pounds of the increase over a year earlier were in cured pork and 600,000 pounds in fresh pork.

The British Government has granted the United States a total permitted import allotment of cured pork of more than 31 million pounds for the first 6 months of 1939, which is an increase of about 32 percent over the quota for the same period in 1938. Much of the export increase is in hams. For the 2 months of May and June, Britain has given this country an import allocation of 12,633,000 pounds of hams and 807,000 pounds of bacon. The ham allotment represents about 22.5 percent of the estimated annual quota.

# # #

429-39 (4-5-39)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In WESTERN REGION
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 98-9

APR 12

FIND FARM STORAGE WORKING OUT WELL IN WESTERN STATES

That farm storage is working out satisfactorily under the Ever Normal Granary is indicated in the results of recent inspections in the Western Region's principal wheat States, according to _____ (Name), _____ (Chairman, Member, Executive Officer), of the _____ (State) AAA Committee.

In only four cases out of 13,475 farm bins inspected were loans recommended for liquidation because of the condition of either the bins or the wheat, Mr. _____ said. The farm bins inspected represented about 90 percent of the farm storage loans in nine States. Of these, 63 bins were found to need attention, and all but four of them were reconditioned by fumigation or other practices.

States in which bins were reinspected included Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Only _____ (Number) of the _____ (Number) bins under the Ever Normal Granary program in _____ (State) were reported as needing attention.

Three of the four loans liquidated were called because bins were in bad condition; the fourth loan was called because of snow damage. Only two cases of heating were found in the nine States, and only one case of musty wheat was noted. Shortage was found in only three bins. Fifty bins were ordered to be fumigated because weevils were present. Slight damage from birds and mice was noticed in some cases, and a few bins required repairs. In a few cases bulging walls were found, but only one bin was reported as showing leakage.

(More)

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: This paragraph may be added in areas where renewal of farm-stored wheat loans is authorized.

Many of these farmers who have provided themselves with farm-storage facilities which meet the requirements of the Ever Normal Granary program, will be able to take advantage of the recently announced loan extension on farm-stored wheat, says _____. Farmers who have farm-stored loan-
(Name)
wheat that is still in good condition may extend their loans to March 31, 1940.

# # #

Note to Extension Editor: NUMBER OF BINS REINSPECTED: Colorado, 523; Idaho, 1,636; Kansas, 2,759; Montana, 4,076; North Dakota, 3,866; Oregon, 99; Utah, 476; Washington, 366; Wyoming, 150. NUMBER OF BINS NEEDING ATTENTION: Colorado, 3; Idaho, 2; Kansas, 55; Montana, 0; North Dakota, 0; Oregon, 0; Utah, 0; Washington, 0; Wyoming, 3.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In NORTH CENTRAL REGION
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 99-9

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APR 12 1939

_____ FARMERS
PUT _____ BUSHELS
OF CORN UNDER SEAL

_____ County farmers now have _____ bushels of corn under
(Number)
seal on their farms, according to _____, chairman of the County
(Name)
AAA Committee. Mr. _____'s report includes all loans made through March 31, the final date on which farmers could apply for loans.

Mr. _____ discloses that _____ farmers have received loans
(Number)
of 57 cents per bushel on corn raised in 1938 and resealed corn produced in 1937. Loans will mature August 1, 1939, when farmers may do one of two things--pay the loan, or release the corn to the Government. Provisions of the loan state that the Government may require farmers to provide storage for sealed corn until October 1, 1939, however, The loans will bring approximately _____ to farmers in this county.
(Dollars)

Corn loans are part of the Ever Normal Granary Program of the A.A.A. The 57-cent rate was available to farmers in the commercial corn area who did not exceed their 1938 corn acreage allotment. Through the loans these farmers are able to hold their corn off the market when prices are low and feed or sell it when it is needed.

Other purposes of the Ever Normal Granary Program are to protect consumers from wide fluctuations in price that come with ups and downs of farm production, and to assure them of an abundance of food. On a national scale, the corn loans have put approximately 248 million bushels of corn in the Nation's Ever Normal Granary--220 million bushels of the 1938 crop and 28 million bushels of resealed corn produced in 1937. Translated into pork, this amount of corn would provide in a drought year about 23 pounds of pork for every man, woman, and child in the United States, in addition to the pork produced from the crop available in such a year.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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APR 12 1939

IN North Central Region
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 100-9.

MAY 1 LAST DAY
TO SIGN "FARM
PLAN" UNDER AAA

_____ county farmers have until May 1 to express their
(Name)
intentions to participate in the 1939 AAA program by completing and signing individual farm plans, announces _____ chairman of the County AAA
(Name)
Committee. Farmers cannot request inspection for determining performance and obtaining payments in this year's program unless they sign farm plans by that date.

Through _____, _____ farmers in the county had met with
(Date) (Number)
local committeemen and completed their farm plans. This is _____ more
(Number)
(or less) than those who participated in the program last year.

Information received this week from _____ (chairman or member)
(Name)
of the _____ State AAA Committee, disclosed that through March 31 a
(State)
total of _____ farmers in the 10 North Central States had indicated
(number)
their intentions to participate in the program this year by signing farm plans. These farmers represent _____ percent of all farmers in the North
(Number)
Central Region, and about _____ more than the total number of farmers
(Number)
who participated in the 1938 AAA program. Corn Belt farmers began signing their farm plans in February. A majority of those already signed were completed in March, and indications are that a large number of additional plans will be

(more)

signed in the region during April. _____ farmers in _____
(Number) (State)
have signed plans, which covers about _____ percent of all farmers in the
(Number)
State.

Mr. _____ urges all farmers who plan to participate in
(County chairman)
the 1939 farm program to see their local AAA committeemen and complete a farm plan as soon as possible. The plan shows the acreage allotments, the soil-building goal, and maximum payments for the farm, and it has a map to use in working out the farming system which the producer considers best for the farm in 1939.

No farm inspection for the purpose of determining performance and payments will be made on farms for which farm plans are not made out by May 1, except where landlords request such inspection by letter to the county committee. Either the completion of the farm plan for participation or a letter from the landlord, indicating his intention to participate in the 1939 program, received by the county committee by May 1, will assure inspection of a farm for the purpose of determining performance. It will be impossible to obtain payment on farms for which no performance inspection is so requested by May 1.

# # #

(NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: Insert regional sign-up figures in third paragraph. These figures are being wired to you from Washington. Both the State and county sign-up figures will be available from the State AAA office.)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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APR 18 1939

IN East Central Region
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 101-9.

EAST CENTRAL AAA
DIRECTOR TO SPEAK
ON FARM PROBLEMS

The problems of agriculture in the East Central Region will be discussed by W. G. Finn, director of the East Central Division of the A.A.A., Tuesday, April 18, on the National Farm and Home Hour, announces _____, (chairman or member) of the _____ County (County) A.A.A. Committee. The broadcast will be heard over stations _____ (stations) _____, from _____ to _____. (hour of broadcast)

Mr. Finn's talk will be the second in a series to be given by the five Regional Directors and the Administrator of the A.A.A. on agricultural and related problems, and the relationship of the A.A.A. farm program to those problems, says _____.

N. E. Dodd, director of the Western Division, initiated the series April 11. Speakers for the next 3 weeks will be: I. W. Duggan, director of the Southern Division, April 25; A. W. Manchester, director of the Northeast Division, May 2; Claude R. Wickard, director of the North Central Region, May 9. R. M. Evans, administrator of the A.A.A. will complete the series May 16. Programs on which the first three talks will be heard will start at 12:30 p. m. eastern standard time, while the last three will begin at 11:30 p. m. eastern standard time.

# # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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APR 1 1939

IN North Central Region, and N.Dak., Mont., Wyo., Idaho, Wash., Oreg., Utah, Colo., and Nebr.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 102-9

NOTE to Extension Editors - Information necessary to fill blanks in this release can be obtained in the State A.A.A. office.

EXPECT_____FARMERS
(NUMBER)
TO USE AAA PAYMENTS
FOR CROP INSURANCE

An estimated _____ farmers in _____ are expected
(Number) (State)
to apply for a credit advance on their A.A.A. payments with which to pay crop-insurance premiums on spring wheat, says_____, State A.A.A. chairman. As previously announced, they have until April 29 to take advantage of the recent A.A.A. amendment which makes this credit advance possible.

April 29 is also the last day farmers have to pay the premiums required to put the policies in force, whether or not they wish to take advantage of the advanco on A.A.A. payments. The only exception to the April 29 dead line will be the case of those growers whose premium notices expire after the official closing dates. In that case, the expiration date stated in the premium notice will be the final date for payment of the premium.

Spring-wheat farmers, who are participating in the 1939 A.A.A. program and who have filed application for crop insurance, are eligible. The dead line for payment of premiums on winter-wheat policies has passed.

Applications are made to the county A.A.A. committee. The committee determines the total payments which the applicant may earn this year, or

(more)

has earned and has not as yet received. It also determines the amount of the premium on the insurance requested. The amount of the premium will be deducted from the A.A.A. payments due the producer.

After the A.A.A. approves the grower's request for an advance, the funds for the premium are paid to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the policy is issued to the farmer.

It is estimated that $_____ of A.A.A. payments which farmers
(Amount)
are earning under the farm program in _____ __ will be converted into
(State)
crop-insurance premiums under the amendment, Mr. _____ said.
(Name)

# # # #

4-12-39

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Southern Region
RELEASE: Immediate

APR 1

No. 103-9

DUGGAN TO DISCUSS
COTTON SITUATION
ON RADIO PROGRAM

The cotton situation and the steps being considered to deal with the surplus problem will be discussed by I. W. Duggan, Director of the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on the National Farm and Home Hour, Tuesday, April 25, according to County Agent _____. The program will be heard on stations _____, at 12:30 p.m., eastern standard time.

Mr. Duggan's talk will be one of a series being given by the Regional Directors and Administrator of the A.A.A. on the Farm and Home Hour each Tuesday. A. W. Manchester, Director of the Northeast Region, will speak May 2, and Claude R. Wickard, Director of the North Central Division, on May 9. The series will be concluded with a talk by Administrator R. M. Evans, on May 16.

Mr. Duggan will discuss the basic agricultural problems of the Cotton States and the steps that are being taken, through the A.A.A. program, to improve the position of cotton producers. In view of the recent efforts to bring about an adjustment of the surplus situation, the discussion will be of timely interest to all farmers in this area, says _____.

# # # #

April 12, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Western Region and
North Central Region
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 104-9

AAA GIVES RULING ON LOSS OF GRASS AND LEGUME STANDS

Farmers who propose to comply with their soil-depleting acreage allotments by seeding grasses and legumes will not be subject to deductions where a good stand is not obtained because of flood, drought, or insects, according to _____, _____, (Chairman, Member, Executive Officer) of the State AAA Committee.

Under the program, a good stand of legumes or perennial grasses is required in order that the following crops may be classed as non-soil-depleting: Flax, when used as a nurse crop or, in designated areas, when matched acre for acre with new seedings of legumes or perennial grasses; wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm, oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops, when used as a nurse crop and harvested for hay.

The new amendment provides that these crop uses will not be classified as soil-depleting if the County AAA Committee finds that failure to obtain or maintain a good stand of grasses or legumes is due to:

(1) Flood or drought conditions which prevented the establishment of a good stand on farms generally in the community; or

(2) Grasshoppers or other insects, if the farm operator has made every reasonable effort to prevent the damage.

However, there must be evidence that the legumes or grasses were seeded in a workmanlike manner.

# # # #

April 12, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
APR 18 1939

IN North Central Region
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 105-9

NOTE: County Agents can get figures for blanks from county AAA offices.

_____ FARMERS
(NUMBER)
SIGN "PLANS" FOR
'39 AAA PROGRAM

_____ farmers who completed and signed individual "farm plans"
(Number)
this past week raised the number of _____County farmers who now expect to participate in the 1939 AAA farm program to _____,
(Number)
reports _____, (Chairman or Member) of the County AAA Committee. They represent _____ percent of all farmers in the county.
(Number)

As announced last week, farmers have only until May 1 to express their intention of participating in the 1939 program by making out a "farm plan." Complete participation in the program will make it possible for a farmer to earn:

1. A payment of 15 cents per bushel on the normal yield of his corn acreage allotment. This payment is divided into a conservation payment of 9 cents per bushel and a price adjustment payment of 6 cents per bushel.

2. A payment of 28 cents per bushel on the normal yield of his wheat allotment. The wheat payment is divided into a conservation payment of 17 cents per bushel and a price adjustment payment of 11 cents per bushel.

3. Approximately $1.10 per acre on his general crop allotment (which includes such crops as oats, rye, and barley) provided he plants within his corn or wheat allotments and his general crop allotment.

(more)

4. Special payments for carrying out soil-building practices, such as liming and seeding alfalfa.

5. Corn and wheat loans as authorized by the AAA.

_____ points out that there are only _____ (Number) days left for farmers to complete and sign the "farm plan" for participation in the program. He urges farmers who expect to participate to complete and sign "farm plans" immediately as no compliance check will be made on farms for which "farm plans" are not completed by May 1. All farmers intending to participate should see their local AAA committeeman at once, if they have not already done so.

# # # #

April 12, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

APR 22

IN ALL STATES

No. 106-9

MODERN CAMP FOR YOUTH GROUPS AT WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

Members of youth organizations attending the Seventh Annual World's Poultry Congress and Exposition at Cleveland, July 28 to August 7, will live at a well-equipped and suitably located youth camp on the Cuyahoga County Fair Grounds at the edge of the city, _____, extension poultryman at _____ announced today.

Buildings on the fairgrounds, with cots and bedding furnished, will be used as dormitories for boys, he said. The girls will be quartered in college dormitories a few blocks from the grounds. Dining-room space will accommodate several hundred youngsters at a meal. Camping facilities will be available for those attending in trucks and trailers.

Supervision of the camp will be under adequate police control, and medical and health services will be available. One feature of the camp will be a daily recreational program under the direction of a competent and experienced leader, _____ pointed out. Privileges of the camp will be extended to coaches and chaperons who take youth groups to the Congress. Professor R. B. Thompson of the Oklahoma A. and M. College is chairman of the youth committee for the Congress.

The camp will operate on a strip-ticket plan, _____ explained, and each person who registers will pay for and be given tickets for the specific services he is to receive. The ticket does not include admission to the Congress and Exposition grounds.

Youth organizations of the United States will be represented in five organizations. They are the College Poultry Science Clubs, Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts of America, and New Farmers of America.

Exhibits in the Hall of Youth will be made by national organizations and not on a State basis, _____.

April 14, 1939

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

APR 22

For immediate release. No. 107-9

STATE HELPS ESTABLISH
4-H RECORD FOR NATION

_____, with _____ 4-H Club members enrolled in
(Your State) (No. of members)
1938, helped to raise the national 4-H Club enrollment for that year to a record-breaking total of 1,286,029, according to _____, Director of the Extension Service of the State College of Agriculture.

Director _____ this week received announcement of the national total from Dr. C. W. Warburton, National Director of Extension Work. Dr. Warburton said that last year's record enrollment brings to approximately 7,500,000 the total number of young people who have received 4-H training since the work became Nation-wide in 1914. More than a half million boys and girls became club members for the first time last year, _____ of them in
(New members)
_____.
(Your State)

Recent studies indicate that more than 40 percent of the rural boys and girls in this country reaching the average age for joining 4-H Clubs last year were enrolled in the organization.

4-H club members "learn to do by doing." Under the supervision of voluntary local leaders and county extension agents, they acquire first-hand some farm and home skill as a part of their club work. Last year, for the Nation as a whole, three-fourths of all these farm and home projects undertaken by club members were completed, establishing another record. _____
(Your State)
club members completed _____ percent of the projects for which they were
(%)
enrolled.

(More)

4-H clubs in _____ are sponsored cooperatively by the
(Your State)
_____ and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
(State college)
Membership is made up principally of rural boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21.

Director Warburton,* reviewing the 4-H Club record as the movement nears the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment on a national scale, says that training for citizenship is one of the most important objectives of club work.

"The large number of boys and girls who have received club training, and the positions of leadership they are assuming in their communities, makes us realize that the 4-H movement will make an even greater contribution to rural life in the quarter century just ahead," he added.

# # #

* You may wish to substitute for the last two paragraphs a statement from your own extension director.

April 18, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Division, North Central Region,
East Central Region, Texas and Oklahoma

No. 108-9

LIBRARY
APR 22

_____ FARMER FIRST TO GET AAA PRICE ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT

The first price-adjustment payment on wheat to be made in _____ (State) was (or will be) paid _____ (Date) to _____ (Name), a farmer living near _____ (Town) in _____ County, announces _____ (Name) (Chairman, member, or executive officer) of the State AAA Committee.

Mr. _____ (Farmer)'s payment represents 11 cents per bushel on the normal yield of his wheat acreage allotment. His allotment was _____ acres, and he seeded _____ acres to wheat for harvest this year.

Price-adjustment payments were authorized in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and in June 1938 Congress appropriated $212,000,000 for payments on corn, wheat, cotton, rice, and tobacco. Early in 1939 the price-adjustment payment on wheat was set at 11 cents per bushel on the normal yield of a farmer's wheat acreage allotment, provided the acreage planted to wheat on the farm does not exceed the farm's wheat acreage allotment. The price-adjustment payment is in addition to the agricultural-conservation payment of 17 cents per bushel on the normal yield of a farmer's allotment which may be earned by participating in the 1939 AAA program.

Mr. _____ (State chairman, member, or executive officer) says that _____ (Number) price-adjustment payment applications were certified for payment in _____ (State) through _____ (Date). Mr. _____ (Farmer)'s application was No. 1 from _____ County and the first to be cleared through the State office. It is expected that about _____ (Number) applications will be made in _____ (State).

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: This is a suggested story, to be adapted for release when the first price-adjustment payment on wheat is made in your State. The occasion also suggests an opportunity to use pictures in connection with the event.

April 18, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY APR 22 AGRICULTURAL ... U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ...

In NORTHEAST REGION
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 109-9

A.A.A. COMMITTEEMEN
WILL PREPARE FOR
NATIONAL MEETING

Preparations for participation in the national conference in Washington, D. C., to draft the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be started in the Northeast Region at a meeting of State A.A.A. committeemen at Boston, Mass., Tuesday and Wednesday, April 25 and 26.

State committeemen from the nine States of the Northeast Region and one representative from each State A.A.A. office will attend the Boston meeting. Names of the committeemen and State office representative from _____ (State) attending the Boston conference follow: _____ (Name), _____ (Address); _____ (Name), _____ (Address); _____ (Name), _____ (Address). .....

The 2-day meeting over which State committeemen will preside will be followed by State and District meetings of county committees in each of the nine States of the region after which county meetings of community committeemen will be held. Proposals concerning next year's program considered at the Boston meeting will be submitted to the State and county meetings for discussion. Acting upon these proposals will form the basis of the recommendations to be taken to Washington for submission to the national conference this summer.

Northeast committeemen will meet in Washington 2 days ahead of the national conference to prepare the recommendations of the region for submission to it.

# # #

April 18, 1939

_____ said that no farm or ranch inspection for the purpose of determining performance and payment will be made on farms or ranches for which the forms are not executed by June 1.

_____ states that by _____, _____
(Date) (Number)
of farmers in _____ had already filed with their county committees
(State)
intentions to participate. This is _____ percent more (or less) than
(number)
the number of intentions signed last year.

# # #

NOTICE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: Figures on the number of farmers who have filed intentions to participate will be available in the State AAA Office.

April 20, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
APR 22

IN ALL REGIONS

No. 111-9

EXPECT LARGEST AAA PARTICIPATION IN '39 FARM PROGRAM

More farmers are expected to participate in the 1939 AAA farm program than in any year since the beginning of the farm programs in 1933, announces _____, (chairman, member, or executive officer) of the State AAA Committee.

A recent statement of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, based on reports of intended participation from the States, disclosed that nearly 6,000,000 farm families will receive AAA payments in 1939. This represents about 85 percent of all farm families in the United States.

The reports also indicate that participation in this year's program will include approximately 92 percent of the farmers in the cotton-growing areas, 80 percent in the commercial corn and wheat areas, between 70 and 80 percent in the tobacco, rice, and potato areas, and 80 percent of all commercial dairymen.

Approximately 80 percent of all farm land and approximately 70 percent of all privately-owned range and pasture land in the United States will be included in the triple-A program this year.

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: In States where sign-up figures are available from the State AAA office, you may wish to include the following paragraph.

In _____ (State), about _____ (number) farmers have indicated their intention to participate in the program, says _____. This includes _____ percent of all farmers in the State.

# # #

April 20, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In EAST CENTRAL REGION
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 112-9

MAY 2

20 MILLION EARNED FOR SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES IN '38

Farmers in the East Central Region of the AAA earned approximately $20,000,000 for carrying out soil-building practices under the Agricultural Conservation Program in 1938, announces W. G. Finn, Regional Director.

The total amount available as cash assistance for soil-building practices to farmers who took part in the 1938 program was around $26,600,000. This means that farmers under the program failed to take advantage of the opportunity to receive about $6,600,000 as cash assistance for carrying out additional practices. If they had chosen to carry out the additional practices, they would have received that much more money besides further improving and conserving their cropland, Mr. Finn explained.

Amounts available but unearned by farmers in the program, by States, were as follows:

Delaware, $56,000, or 12 percent of the maximum that could have been earned by cooperatings in the State; Maryland, $269,000, or 19 percent of the maximum; Virginia, $953,000, or 24 percent; West Virginia, $520,000, or 29 percent; North Carolina, $947,000, or 23 percent; Kentucky, $1,752,000, or 21 percent; and Tennessee, $2,045,000, or 31 percent.

For the entire East Central Region, the sum of $6,600,000 that was available to farmers taking part in the 1938 program but not earned represented around one-fourth of the maximum amount that could have been earned. "However, even though many farmers in the program did not earn their maximum payment for

(More)

carrying out soil-building practices, the amount earned in this way last year far exceeded that of any other year in each State of the Region," Mr. Finn said.

"The practices in the last year's program and those for which farmers can earn payment in 1939 include: establishment of permanent pastures, seeding specified legumes and gresses, turning under green manure crops, application of limestone, application of superphosphate to permanent pastures or in connection with soil-conserving crops, terracing and planting forest trees."

Payments in connection with soil-building practices, which are in addition to conservation payments for planting within soil-depleting acreage allotments, are made to cooperating farmers to help them pay the cost of approved practices which build up and improve the soil, says Mr. Finn. The maximum payment established for each farm is earned by carrying out approved soil-building practices to meet the soil-building goal and by not exceeding the acreage allotment for the farm. Each practice is measured in units, and the soil-building goal is one unit of practice for each $1.50 of payment in connection with soil-building practices.

# # #

April 22, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In SOUTHERN REGION
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 113-9

(STATE) FARMERS
RECEIVE (SUM)
FOR SOIL PRACTICES

Farmers of _____ received assistance totaling _____
(State) (dollars)
for carrying out soil-building practices on their farms under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, according to _____, State Administrative Officer of the A.A.A. However, he points out, they failed to use the additional sum of _____ available for the same purpose.
(dollars)

"In other words," _____ states, "a total of _____
(dollars)
was set up for assistance of the farmers of this State in carrying out approved soil-building practices, such as terracing, liming, establishing permanent pastures, strip-cropping, seeding legumes, and planting forest trees. Many farmers made use of this assistance; but others did not, and as a result approximately _____ percent of the fund that was available for building up and conserving our farms was not used."

_____ says that similar assistance is available to farmers under the 1939 farm program.

"I sincerely hope that every farmer of the State this year will get the maximum good from this assistance by using it for bearing a part of the cash cost of the soil-building practices needed on his farm thereby doing his part in protecting and restoring the fertility of our soil, he says.

"The assistance is not, in itself, a reward for the conservation accomplished. It simply provides a means by which farmers can get soil-

building done that they could not otherwise do. The real reward to the farmer is in the form of improved land and more efficient production.

In the nine States of the Southern Region a total of about $34,000,000 was available as cash assistance under the 1938 farm program to help about 2,500,000 farmers carry out needed soil-building practices. Of this amount a preliminary estimate indicates that only about $22,000,000 was used. This means that Southern Region farmers failed to take advantage of the opportunity to use $12,000,000 that was available to them as cash assistance for improving their land.

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS:
See attached table for State figures.

April 22, 1939

ESTIMATED PAYMENTS FOR CARRYING OUT SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES
UNDER AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN 1938

State	Maximum Could Have Been Earned	Estimated Total Actually Earned	Available But Unearned	% of Max. Unearned.
Alabama - - - - -	$ 4,500,000	$ 3,150,000	$ 1,350,000	30.0
Arkansas - - - -	3,250,000	2,440,000	810,000	24.9
Florida - - - - -	3,350,000	1,353,000	1,997,000	59.6
Georgia - - - - -	6,250,000	3,750,000	2,500,000	40.0
Louisiana - - - -	2,215,000	1,550,000	665,000	30.0
Mississippi - - -	3,643,000	2,550,000	1,093,000	30.0
Oklahoma - - - -	2,222,000	1,100,000	1,122,000	50.5
South Carolina -	2,550,000	1,790,000	760,000	29.8
Texas - - - - - -	6,150,000	4,920,000	1,230,000	20.0
Total Southern Region	34,130,000	22,603,000	11,527,000	33.8

Above figures are from estimates compiled by the Southern Division, AAA, based on reports from the State offices.

April 1, 1939

552-39

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In NORTHEAST REGION
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 114-9

MAY 2

NORTHEAST AAA
DIRECTOR WILL
SPEAK ON RADIO

The AAA and the farm problems of the Northeast will be discussed by A. W. Manchester, director of the Northeast Division of the AAA., Tuesday, May 2, on the National Farm and Home Hour, announces _____, (chairman or member) of the _____ County AAA Committee. The program will be heard over stations _____ from _____ to _____.
(Stations) (Hour of broadcast)

Mr. Manchester's talk will be the fourth in a series of six being given by the five regional directors and the administrator of the AAA on agricultural and related programs, and the relationship of the AAA farm program to those problems, says _____.

Following Mr. Manchester on the series will be Claude R. Wickard, director of the North Central States, who will speak Tuesday, May 9. R. M. Evans, administrator of the AAA, will complete the series May 16.

# # #

Stations Scheduled To Carry Program

Albany.....WABY	Cincinnati.....WLW	Lakeland.....WLAK	Richmond.....WRTD
Allentown.....WSAN	Cleveland.....WHK	Lancaster.....WGAL	Rochester(N.Y.)WHAM
Asheville.....WWNC	Columbia.....WIS	Miami Beach....WIOD	Springfield....WBZA
Baltimore.....WBAL	Columbus.....WCOL	New Britain....WNBC	Syracuse.....WSYR
Boston.....WBZ	Greenville.....WFBC	New York City...WJZ	Tampa.....WFLA
Buffalo.....WEBR	Harrisburg.....WKBO	Pittsburgh.....KDKA	Toledo.....WSPD
Charleston.....WCSC	Jacksonville...WJAX	Plattsburgh....WMFF	Washington.....WMAL
Charlotte.....WSOC	Jamestown.....WJTN	Raleigh.....WPTF	Wilkes-Barre...WBRE
		York.....WORK	

April 22, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States No. 115-9

LIBRARY MAY 2

RESEARCH GIVES ANSWER
ON QUESTION OF PROTEIN
FOR STARTING CHICKS

Getting young chicks off to a good start is half the battle, says _____, extension poultry specialist of the _____ College of Agriculture. If they eat right, a good start generally is assured. One of the biggest question marks in the baby-chick ration is how much and what kind of protein to use.

At the National Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., H. W. Titus, in charge of poultry nutrition for the Bureau of Animal Industry, fed different amounts of protein, ranging from 13 to 25 percent, to growing chicks. The chicks gained more weight per pound of feed as the protein was increased up to 21 percent. Beyond that point weight gains dropped off again.

Though 21 percent may be the ideal amount of protein for growth, Mr. _____ says it may not be the ideal amount when cost is considered. It was shown in Dr. Titus' study that a diet of 17-percent protein, for example, is about 95 percent as efficient as that containing 21-percent protein. If the cost of the 17-percent diet is low enough, it may be more economical for the poultryman.

Mr. _____ says, however, that it is a good plan to feed a diet containing 20 to 21 percent protein until the chicks are at least 12 weeks old. Then the amount of protein can be decreased gradually until pullets are receiving 16 to 17 percent by the time they are ready to lay.

As to what kind of protein to use, further studies at the Research Center have shown that at least 20 percent of the total protein should be of animal origin and should be derived from feedstuffs such as dried skim milk, dried buttermilk, fish meal, and meat scrap.

April 25, 1939 # # #

The market price of _____ at _____ on
(Grade of wheat farmer sealed) (Town)
_____ was _____ cents. The value of _____
(Date loan was taken out) (Farmer's)
loan, including the 7-cent payment, was about _____ above the
(Dollars)
amount he would have received for his wheat had he sold it at the local market price the day he took out his loan.

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: Every county where farmers took out wheat loans, and where the wheat loan extension applies, has examples of individual farmers who realized considerably more money by taking out a wheat loan than by selling directly on the local market. County agents or committeemen will be able to use figures from the county AAA office to fill out the blanks in this story.

April 27, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Nebraska, South Dakota,
Minnesota, Wisconsin.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 117-9

MAY 2

A.A.A. GIVES HELP
FOR CONTROL OF
NOXIOUS WEEDS

Farmers located in organized weed-control areas of _____ County may receive assistance under provisions of the 1939 AAA Farm Program for treatment of plots seriously infested with perennial noxious weeds, points out _____(Chairman or Member) of the County AAA Committee.

Control of perennial noxious weeds by application of sodium chlorate in an approved manner or by use of approved tillage methods is credited as a soil-building practice at five units per acre in the achievement of a farmer's soil-building goal under this year's program. This will provide farmers cash assistance of $7.50 per acre, which will pay about 20 to 25 percent of the cost of sodium chlorate necessary for treating the area when chemicals are used, and more than 50 percent of the cost of treating the area when tillage methods are used.

This provision is especially important to farmers who have small patches of noxious weeds on their farms, says _____, for it will help them to halt the spread of these weeds in the early stages. Since AAA payments for weed control are limited to organized weed-control districts, farms are less likely to be reinfested with noxious weeds from adjoining farms in their community.

To receive this assistance, farmers must apply the sodium chlorate or use tillage methods that are approved by the county committee or by the organ-

ized weed-control district in which their farms are located. The manner in which noxious weed control was carried out on a farm will be checked for compliance purposes by November 1, 1939.

_____ states that farmers who wish to take advantage of noxious weed control as a soil-building practice under the 1939 Farm Program need to file all sales receipts for sodium chlorate with the county committee as a record of their participation.

# # #

April 27, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

MAY 2
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Ariz., Calif., Colo.,
Idaho, Mont., Nev.,
N.Mex., Oreg., Utah,
Wash., and Wyo.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 118-9

BUILDING PLANS
FOR FARMS NOW
IN COUNTY OFFICE

County Agent_____reminds_____County farmers this week of a new publication "Plans of Farm Buildings for Western States," which he thinks will prove useful to farmers in this region who are thinking of building or remodeling.

The plan book was prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the colleges of the States concerned. It contains 120 pages of illustrated plans and listings of plans covering farmhouses, barns, and shelters of various kinds, poultry houses, granaries and storagecribs, sheds, stalls, pens, portable hog houses, refrigerators, shops, garages, milk houses, pasteurizing plants, cooling tanks, greenhouses, water supply and plumbing systems, self-feeders, racks, chutes, derricks, workbenches, spray tanks, smokehouses, trash burners, roadside stands, tourist cabins, and various other structures. It also lists layouts for baseball and football fields, and for basketball, croquet, tennis, and horseshoe courts. All county agents in _____ have copies of the
State
plan book. Those interested may consult the book at the county agent's office, select the plans they want, and obtain a copy of the selected plans from the State college at _____. The book is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 60 cents a copy. It is Miscellaneous Publication 319.

Note to Extension Editors:

Copies of the plan book have been sent from Washington to all county agents in Utah, Oregon, and Nevada. Sufficient copies for distribution to all county agents have been sent to Extension Directors in New Mexico, Washington, Colorado, Montana, and Idaho. Copies are available for all county agents in Arizona, California, and Wyoming, as soon as requested by directors. Check with your director about availability of working drawings in your State and cost to farmers.

April 28, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 119-9

MAY 2

FARM AGENT DIRECTOR
PLEDGED BUSINESSMEN
EVERY HELP POSSIBLE

_____, director of the extension service of the State Agricultural College, this week urged businessmen to focus every possible effort upon solving the interdependent problems of agriculture and industry and pledged the Extension Service as always glad to work with urban as well as with rural groups in solving farm problems for the benefit of all.

His pledge in a letter to county agent _____ followed a similar pledge by Reuben Brigham, national assistant director of extension work, in an address last week before the annual meeting of the Southern Commercial Secretaries' Association at Richmond, Va.

In the address Mr. Brigham pointed out how low farm income and low rural living standards mean low purchasing power for business and industry.

"The basic idea of farm life," he said, "is first of all that the land shall produce enough to maintain the family and the stock." The greatest need in the South is for an adjustment in farming that will provide more of the food and livestock feeds for needs at home he added.

He cautioned against overpromotion of untried new farming schemes, and urged against trying to expand the livestock industry too rapidly before providing adequate pasture and feed to take care of the stock at low cost. "One point of wisdom," he said, "would be first to put cows on your cowless farms."

# # #

April 28, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 120-9

A.A.A. SHORTS

Crop insurance provides the farmer a steadier income by assuring him of from half to three-fourths of his average crop every year.

* * *

Land now either permanently ruined or seriously damaged by erosion represents an area larger than all farm land in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, and Oregon.

* * *

During the recent 2-year period when no wheat program was in effect, the largest wheat acreages in the history of the United States were planted--81 million acres in 1937 and about 80 million acres in 1938.

* * *

Overproduction is one of the largest causes of soil destruction. It destroys soil through unused harvests, and through needless exposure to erosion. The AAA emphasizes means for avoiding it.

* * *

After only 100 years of extensive cultivation, this country has destroyed, seriously damaged, or threatened with destruction an area equal to all land from which we normally harvest crops.

April 28, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

MAY 2

In N.Dak., S.Dak., Mont., Wyo., Oreg., Wash., Idaho, Nev., and Colo.

No. 121-9

CRESTED WHEATGRASS PROVES
GOOD PASTURE CROP IN _____

_____ ranchers and farmers who have grown crested wheatgrass in recent years have found it a valuable grazing, hay, and seed crop. Many growers have expressed their appreciation of the hardy perennial to _____, agronomist of the _____College of Agriculture.

Brought to this country from the high and dry steppes of Russia by scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, crested wheatgrass has proved in extensive tests to be particularly adapted to the high plains (or high mountain valleys) of _____. At the Mandan, N. Dak., station of the Bureau of Plant Industry, crested wheatgrass in rows survived 20 years and produced good crops of hay and seed in years when moisture conditions were favorable.

Farmers to whom Mr. _____ has talked agree with experiment-station findings that crested wheatgrass is superior under some conditions to bromegrass and native grasses as a pasture.

This year there is a large amount of crested wheatgrass seed available at a moderate price. _____ seedsmen are quoting prices around _____ cents a pound. From 10 to 12 pounds will seed an acre. It may be drilled in on a firm seedbed for pasture or hay. If a seed crop is desired it is best to seed in rows, Mr. _____ says. Wheatgrass produces good yields of seed, ripens early, and can be harvested with a grain binder or combine.

Complete description and characteristics of the plant are discussed fully in U. S. Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 104. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

April 28, 1939. # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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MAY 2 1939

In North Central Region
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No. 122-9

WICKARD TO TALK ON FARM PROBLEMS IN RADIO ADDRESS

The problems of farmers in the North Central States and the relation of these problems to people in _____ (State) and other States in this area generally will be discussed by Claude R. Wickard, Director of the North Central Region of the AAA, on the National Farm and Home program, Tuesday, May 9, announces _____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee. The program will be heard on stations _____, from _____ to _____. (Hour of broadcast)

Wickard's talk is the fifth in a series on agricultural and related problems given by the five Regional Directors and the Administrator of the AAA. The series will be completed Tuesday, May 16, with a talk by R. M. Evans, Administrator.

The importance of corn-hog income to people of the North Central States, and factors that cause corn-hog income to rise and fall will be considered by Wickard in his radio talk. He will also explain the place of the AAA in the solution of farm problems in the North Central States.

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: Stations in your region on the Farm and Home Hour network include: Illinois--WMAQ Chicago; Indiana--WGBJ Evansville; WGL Fort Wayne, WBOW Terre Haute; Iowa--KSO Des Moines, WOI Ames; Michigan--WELL Battle Creek, WXYZ Detroit, WIBM Jackson, WJIM Lansing; Minnesota--WTCN Minneapolis, KSYM Mankato, KROC Rochester, KFAM St. Cloud; Missouri--KWK St. Louis, KGDX Springfield; Ohio--WLW Cincinnati, WHK Cleveland, WCOL Columbus, WSPD Toledo; Wisconsin--WIBA Madison, WEBC Superior; South Dakota--KSOO Sioux Falls.

April 29, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
MAY 11

IN All States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 123-9

FARM RECORDS NEEDED
FOR 1940 FARM CENSUS
COUNTY AGENT EXPLAINS

The next census will be taken in 1940, and if farmers are to cooperate to the fullest in this important national undertaking they will need a good set of records for their farm this year, County Agent _____ points out.

The census will cover 1939 crop acreage and production, classes of livestock and livestock products, uses of land, items of farm finance, expenditures and facilities, according to information County Agent _____ _____ has received from the Bureau of the Census.

It is vital to the interest of every farmer and farm woman and everyone else that up-to-date, accurate figures along these lines be obtained on a county, State, and National basis, such as is done in the Census, _____ _____ said.

_____ explained that records will be helpful to farmers in many other ways, and that he would be glad to help start a good set of records on every farm in the county.

May 4, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
MAY 11

In All Regions
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 124-9

R. M. EVANS, AAA
ADMINISTRATOR, TO
GIVE RADIO TALK

The influence of farm problems on the daily lives of the American people will be discussed by R. M. Evans, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on the National Farm and Home Hour, Tuesday, May 16, according to _____, (Chairman or Member) of the _____ _____County AAA Committee.

Mr. Evans' report will close a series in which the five regional directors of the AAA have discussed agricultural and related problems in each major agricultural region of the country.

In addition to summarizing problems confronted by people of the various parts of the country, Mr. Evans will discuss Federal efforts, in cooperation with farmers in the Triple-A program, to solve part of the problems.

The talk by the Administrator will be heard in the United States Department of Agriculture's portion of the National Farm and Home Hour (National Broadcasting Co. coast-to-coast network). The program begins at _____.
(Time)

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: The time of broadcast in various time zones is 12:30 p.m., eastern daylight-saving time; 11:30 a.m. eastern standard time; 11:30 a.m., central daylight-saving time; 10:30 a.m., central standard time; 10:30 a.m., mountain daylight-saving time; 9:30 a.m. mountain time; 9:30 a.m., Pacific daylight-saving time; 8:30 a.m., Pacific time.

May 4, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY MAY 11 DEPARTMENT

In North Central Region
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 125-9

NOTE: Suggested for use in commercial corn counties.

ADVISES FARMERS TO PLANT WITHIN CORN ALLOTMENTS

Farmers in _____County who have signed farm plans indicating their intentions to participate in the 1939 AAA farm program and want to receive greatest benefit from their participation are urged by _____ (Chairman or Member) of the County AAA Committee, to be sure to keep their corn plantings within their 1939 corn allotments.

Two corn payments will be available to farmers in commercial corn counties who participate in this year's program--a price adjustment payment of 6 cents per bushel on the normal yield of the corn acreage allotment for a farm, and an agricultural conservation payment of 9 cents per bushel on the normal yield of the allotment.

The price adjustment payment is available for the first time this year. Any overplanting of his corn acreage allotment will make a farmer ineligible for this payment, stresses _____. The program provides that no price-adjustment payment will be made to the farmer who overplants the allotment for his farm. The farmer who does overplant his corn allotment will also have deductions made from the 9-cent agricultural conservation payment. This deduction amounts to 40 cents per bushel on the normal yield of each acre planted in excess of his allotment.

# # #

May 4, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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MAY 11

In All Regions
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 126-9

AAA SHORTS

The city worker depends on agriculture as a market. From him the farmer buys machinery, fertilizer, transportation, building supplies, as well as magazines, newspapers, books, and motion pictures.

* * *

For the first time in the history of agriculture in this country, we have an opportunity to operate our business as other businesses are operated, and it lies within our power to bring to a full realization the high standard of living that should prevail on American farms.--R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA.

* * *

Balanced production and guaranteed supplies through the ever-normal granary are direct steps in soil conservation. A farmer who grows more soil-depleting crops than he can sell at a fair price robs himself of his capital; he wastes his soil fertility and his labor.

* * *

Agricultural solidarity, national unity--these will shield us from the world storm in the perilous years ahead.--Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

* * *

Corn loans offered to cooperating farmers in the AAA have proved to be a successful means of protecting prices by holding surplus corn off the market until needed.

* * *

May 4, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Special Wheat States
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

LIBRARY
MAY 11

No. 127-9

FARMERS CAN PUT
ALL WHEAT ACRES
UNDER INSURANCE

Wheat growers who have planted more acreage than covered by their original applications for crop insurance may file supplemental applications and pay additional premiums to obtain full coverage, it was announced today by _____, _____ of the State AAA committee.
(Name) (Title)

The deadlines for acceptance of supplemental applications in county offices have been set at May 10 for winter wheat, and June 1 for spring wheat. The original deadlines for acceptance of supplemental applications and premium payments were March 31 for winter wheat, and April 29 for spring wheat, _____ said. An extension was granted because of the great volume of work that has been necessary in readjusting applications to give farmers insurance protection on the total acreage planted.

"Inspection of insured crops in _____ has shown that some farmers have actually planted more acres of wheat than that for which they had paid their premium. Since the crop-insurance policies insure all the wheat on the farm, the yield from the entire crop will be taken into consideration to determine whether or not there is a loss. Therefore, it is to the grower's advantage to be sure that his policy actually covers all the wheat he has planted.
(State)

"When a grower makes a supplemental application, the additional amount of premium due is computed on the basis of wheat prices in effect at the time additional premium payment is made. Any deposits that growers may have with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation may be applied against additional premiums."

# # #

May 5, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
MAY 11

In Western and East Central Regions
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 128-9

AAA FARM PROGRAM
HAS ADVANTAGES FOR
ABSENTEE LANDLORD

Absentee landlords, as well as their tenants, have a stake in the 1939 AAA farm program, according to _____ (chairman, member, or executive officer) of the _____ AAA Committee.
(State)

"The landlord who lives at a distance from his land may share in the assistance provided in the program for carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices, in agricultural conservation payments on farm products, and in price adjustment payments on wheat, corn, rice, and cotton. He may be eligible for Government loans on farm products, for crop insurance on his wheat, and for other price-protection features of the program," says _____.

"In general, the landlord shares in AAA payments according to what his share will be in the 1939 crops on the farm at the time of harvest. Payments made for carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices on the farm are made to the party carrying out the practices. If the landlord and tenant share equally in the expense of performing the practices, they share alike in the payments. Such practices might include the application of lime and superphosphate, seeding legumes, plowing under green manure crops, planting trees, and certain other approved practices."

_____ points out that a landlord who rents a farm for cash, or for a fixed commodity rental will share only in the soil-building practice payments for his farm, provided he participates in carrying out the practices.

An absentee landlord can get information about the program by writing to the AAA Committee of the county in which his farm is located.

# # #

May 5, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN all States.
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 129-9.

LIBRARY
MAY 11

GRASS SILAGE REQUIRES A MUCH STRONGER SILO

Farmers who are considering plans for making grass silage this season should make sure of the strength of their silos, warns _____ _____, Extension Engineer of _____. Grass silage put up with either molasses or phosphate may contain considerably more moisture than most corn silage and may exert outward pressure from 50 percent greater to double or more the pressure of corn silage.

Mr. _____ cites experimental work by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, both at the National Agricultural Research Center and in cooperation with the New Jersey experiment station. Measurements of silage pressures in silos of various diameters are to be continued this season, but the tests already on record show that some silos that are safe for storing corn are not strong enough to withstand the pressure of grass silage, even when the moisture percentage is approximately equal.

The outward pressures were measured by J. R. McCalmont of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and H. E. Besley of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Filled with corn silage, the outward pressure per square foot in an 18 by 43 foot silo was about 50 percent greater than in a 14 by 44 foot silo, but when the 18 by 43 foot silo was filled with grass silage with only a slightly higher moisture content, the pressure per square foot was approximately double that of normal corn silage.

(more)

Farmers with stave silos may find it necessary to add supplementary steel hoops to make safe for grass silage the silos that have been strong enough to care for corn silage. If there is a difference in the structural strength of silos now in use, it will be safer, says _____ to store grass silage in the stronger silos, and new silos built with a view to grass storage should be constructed with an increased allowance for the increase in pressure to be expected.

The Department of Agriculture has informed the National Association of Silo Manufacturers of the preliminary results in this series of tests and will make additional reports of the actual pressures registered by the various silage mixtures, thus furnishing the technical basis for design of the reinforcement required for silos that are to be filled with grass silage.

# # # #

(May 5, 1939)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region
East Central Region
Illinois and Missouri
RELEASE: Immediate

MAY 13 ... DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

No. 130-9

EXPLAINS PENALTY
ON MARKETINGS OF
COTTON OVER QUOTA

Cotton sold from this year's crop in excess of a producer's cotton marketing quota will be subject to a penalty of 3 cents per pound, to be collected by the buyer at the time of the sale, according to _____ State administrative officer of the AAA.

The penalty on excess marketings of carry-over penalty, cotton will be 2 cents per pound, he states.

All excess marketings last year were subject to a penalty of 2 cents per pound. Provision for the change in the penalty rate is included in the act under which the farm program operates. The penalty for excess marketings does not apply to cotton carried over from a previous season which would not have been subject to penalty if it had been marketed during the previous marketing year.

Mr. _____ points out that the cotton marketing quota regulations for 1939-40 are substantially the same as the regulations in effect last year.

The cotton marketing quota of a farm is the normal or actual production, whichever is greater, of the farm's cotton acreage allotment plus the amount of any carry-over cotton which would not have been subject to penalty if marketed in 1938. However, until the county committee determines that the

actual production of the allotment is larger than the normal production thereof, the normal production of the allotment, plus any carry-over of penalty-free cotton, will be considered the farm marketing quota.

Producers who have no carry-over penalty cotton and who plant within their 1939 cotton acreage allotments will receive white marketing cards and may sell all of their cotton in 1939 without penalty. Those overplanting their allotments will receive red cards, indicating that marketings in excess of their quotas will be subject to penalty. Producers having carry-over penalty cotton on hand will receive both red and blue cards. The blue card will represent the amount of carry-over cotton subject to the 2-cent penalty. If the producers on a farm actually produce less than the farm marketing quota they may sell carry-over penalty cotton, together with the 1939 crop, up to the amount of the 1939 quota without penalty; but any carry-over penalty cotton sold in excess of the quota will be subject to the 2-cent penalty.

In addition to other records, ginners and buyers this year will be required to report on all seed cotton purchased and all cotton ginned for a producer in less than bale lots in order that penalties may be correctly determined. This information also is important in the determination of yields and marketing quotas for producers.

# # #

May 6, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., and Va.

No. 131-9

LIBRARY MAY 1 8

EXTEND TIME LIMIT FOR BUYING COTTON POOL CERTIFICATES

The time limit set by the cotton producers' pool for purchasing outstanding participation trust certificates has been extended to September 30, 1939, according to a notice received by County Agent _____ from J. O. Lamkin, pool manager, in Washington, D. C.

The extension was authorized by a recent amendment to the legislation under which the certificates are being retired. This means that any persons in _____ County having Form C-5-1 certificates on hand will have additional time in which to tender them to the pool. Under certain conditions they will be entitled to a payment of $1 per bale for the number of bales represented by such certificates. The Form C-5-1 certificates are brown in color and are the last certificates the pool issued. Plans are now being made for final liquidation of the pool when the time for purchase of the outstanding certificates expires.

Original holders of the certificates and transferee holders of record on or before May 1, 1937, will get $1 per bale on the number of bales represented by their brown certificates. Holders to whom certificates have been transferred since May 1, 1937, will receive the price which they paid for their certificates with interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the date of purchase, the total amount including interest not to exceed $1 per bale.

In tendering a brown certificate to the pool, the holder should make out a form that will be supplied by the county agent and mail the certificate, attached to the form, to the Examination and Claims Section, Cotton Producers' Pool, Room 321, Old Post Office Building, Washington, D. C.

May 10, 1939

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All Regions
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 132-9

MAY 1 ... LIBRARY ... DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SHORTS

Farmers now pay city people something like $1,500,000,000 annually for power and power machinery, whereas, before the World War, they sold power in the form of work animals worth several hundred million dollars annually.--Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1938.

* * * *

Corn loans offered to cooperating farmers in the AAA have proved to be a successful means of protecting prices by holding surplus corn off the market until needed.

* * * *

Commodity loans, together with crop insurance for wheat, are the basis for the Ever-Normal Granary reserves which provide protection for both the producer and consumer against crop failure.--R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA.

* * * *

The combined effect of wheat loans and the wheat sales policy has been to keep the price of wheat in this country from 15 to 20 cents above its normal relationship with the world price level.--Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

* * * *

Any farm program which does not have for a major objective the restoration and maintenance of our soil resources will not make the necessary contribution to the National welfare.--Claude R. Wickard, Director, North Central Region, AAA.

* * * *

May 11, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In NORTHEAST REGION
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 133-9

MAY 16 1939
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NORTHEAST FARMERS TO USE MORE SOIL SAVING MATERIALS

An increased number of farmers in _____ (State) are expected to conserve the fertility of their soil by additional use of fertilizer materials and seedings of legumes in 1939, according to _____, (Chairman or Member) of the State AAA Committee.

"Last year," says _____, "farmers in _____ (State) used about _____ (number) tons of lime and superphosphate on their soil, and seeded approximately _____ (number) acres of alfalfa, clovers, and mixtures of legumes and grasses. This year farmers have indicated that they will use nearly _____ (number) tons of lime and superphosphate and will seed about _____ (number) acres to legumes.

"In some Northeast States as high as 90 percent of the active farmers are sharing in the AAA farm program, under which they may obtain assistance for stabilizing their acreage of potatoes, vegetables, tobacco, wheat, and corn for grain and buying lime and superphosphate, for seeding legumes and for performing other soil-conserving practices. Some counties and even States report farmers are using 10 times as much lime as they did before the program came in."

Farmers in _____ (State) need to apply lime and phosphorus to their soil to obtain good stands of legumes and maintain their pasture sods. Farmers are finding that clovers, alfalfa, and improved pasture sods not only help maintain the fertility of the soil, but also help reduce the cost of feeding livestock, particularly dairy cows. Dairymen who produce good legume hay and restore pastures with good stands of the clovers can cut their cash outlay for feed from a third to a half, _____ said.

# # #

Note to Extension Editor: Data for filling in the blanks indicating the amount of lime and superphosphate used and the acres of legumes seeded should be obtained from the State AAA office.

May 11, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

For Immediate Release

MAY 1

No. 134-9

UNITED STATES PLANS
MOST COMPLETE EXHIBIT
WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

_____ poultrymen and others who attend the World Poultry
(State)
Congress at Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7, will find in the United States Government exhibit the most complete display of the latest scientific findings and other activities of the Government ever assembled in behalf of any industry, according to _____, extension poultry specialist of the State college of agriculture.

The exhibit will occupy 18,000 square feet of space in the Hall of Nations, and will represent the work being done on poultry in 10 departments and independent offices of the Government. The exhibit is now taking definite shape in the exhibit studios of the Department of Agriculture.

The vast scope of activities of the Federal Government will be portrayed by photo murals which will completely cover the walls of the exhibit. New developments and the results of exhaustive research will be graphically presented by wax models, mounted specimens, animated displays, transparencies, dioramas, and other modern exhibit means.

A feature of particular interest will be the "talking turkey" which explains by words and animated diagram the assimilation and digestion of food, thus explaining the nutritive requirements of all forms of poultry. The arguments of the talking turkey are adoquately backed up by mounted specimens showing the various ill effects of improper feeding, and by wax models showing the effect of diet on the skin color of various breeds of poultry.

(more)

Pictures, mounted birds, insect specimens, and other devices will show the effect of various insects and diseases and point to the latest methods by which poultry raisers can recognize and control the diseases.

One portion of the exhibit will show on moving panels the cost of poultry feed, number of eggs produced, and urban income for the last 18 years and how these factors affect egg prices. Visitors will be able to stop the panels at any points and study them.

Model poultry houses, how the Post Office Department handles parcel-post shipments of chicks, how other branches of the Government inspect poultry and eggs, and a graphic picture of the importance of the poultry industry to this country, based on census figures and other data, will be among other important features of the exhibit.

# # #

May 12, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In EAST CENTRAL REGION
DISTRIBUTION; Immediate

No. 135-9

LIBRARY
MAY 13

FARMERS USE MORE
LIME AND PHOSPHATE
UNDER AAA PROGRAMS

The use of limestone and phosphate by _____ County farmers has greatly increased under AAA conservation programs since 1936, according to

_____.
(County Agent or AAA Committeeman)

The _____ tons of limestone used in 1938 was _____ times the amount used under the 1936 program. Also, the _____ tons of phosphate used on conserving crops and pastures in the county in 1938 showed an increase of approximately _____ tons, or _____ percent over the amount applied in 1936.

_____ points out that lime and phosphate build up the land and help establish desirable conserving crops and pastures. Although only limited amounts of phosphate were used prior to 1936 in connection with these crops that conserve the land, large quantities are being used for this purpose under the program. Also, the increased acreages of legumes, such as alfalfa and clovers that require lime for successful production, have resulted in a wider use of lime in the county since 1936.

In addition to commercial purchases of phosphate, _____ county farmers received _____ tons of this concentrated fertilizer as grants of aid last year. _____ says also that farmers in the county have placed orders for _____ tons of phosphate to be used as grants of aid under the 1939 program. (Note: Compare orders received to date this year with similar period last year).

(more)

Approximately _____ percent of the 1938 payments for soil-building practices in the county was for applying lime and about _____ percent was for phosphate.

In spite of the marked progress which has been made in the use of these materials, farmers in the county need further large increases, according to _____.

# # #

NOTE TO STATE EXTENSION EDITOR: The figures necessary for filling in the blanks in this story are available in county AAA offices and can be supplied by the county agent or county committeemen. It is also suggested that the counties may want to further adapt this story to fit local conditions.

May 12, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Wisc., N. Dak., S. Dak., Mont.,
Idaho, Wash., Oreg., Wyo., Calif.,
Colo., Nebr.
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 136-9

LIBRARY
MAY 13

_____ FARMERS INSURE HARVEST OF WHEAT THIS YEAR

NOTE TO STATE EDITORS: Information for filling out this story can be obtained from the state crop insurance supervisor. Where reasonably accurate figures are not available in the State office for determining total insured production and total acreage covered by policies, these two items should be deleted.

With completion of premium collections April 29 in _____ (State), more than _____ (Number) growers have insured their 1939 harvest under the "all-risk" crop insurance program. This was reported today by _____, chairman of the _____ (State) AAA committee, who said that the _____ (Number) bushels in premiums paid to insure _____ (Number) acres of growing wheat in the State, will guarantee growers at least _____ (Number) bushels of wheat to sell.

Premium payments by _____ (State) wheat growers contribute to a national total of nearly 6½ million bushels of wheat paid into the insurance reserve by 156,000 growers in 30 States, according to _____. "As the crop insurance program closes the books on its first year, as far as the sign-up and pay-up is concerned, it is certain that the plan will get a good demonstration in nearly every county where wheat is a crop of any importance." Officials of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation estimate that approximately 64 million bushels of wheat production, on more than 6½ million acres of land, have been insured.

"The experience in the first year of crop insurance indicates that the program is working out successfully along the lines originally laid down for it," said _____. "The ground work for the 1940 program is now under way, and while some improvements are being introduced to simplify the operation, the basic principles of the insurance will not be changed."

(more)

May 1, 1939

State	No. premiums paid		Bushels paid	
Winter wheat.				
Ohio	10,337		142,937	
Indiana	11,223		143,049	
Illinois	12,264		195,580	
Michigan	5,077		32,739	
Iowa	4,675		66,051	
Missouri	15,901		215,730	
Nebraska	13,016		534,244	
Kansas	14,994		816,097	
Oklahoma	8,750		276,258	
Texas	3,709		404,713	
Idaho (South)	663		40,900	
Wyoming	278		29,928	
Colorado	1,239		71,242	
New Mexico	112		16,861	
Utah	458		23,244	
California	1,008		77,920	
New York	653		4,834	
New Jersey	29		187	
Pennsylvania	2,301		14,878	
Delaware	79		735	
Maryland	982		10,695	
Virginia	914		7,531	
West Virginia	1		18	
		108,663		3,126,421
Spring wheat.				
Minnesota	7,866		155,433	
Montana	2,683		335,563	
North Dakota	24,307		1,834,591	
South Dakota	9,457		838,816	
Wisconsin	178		1,361	
Idaho (North)	942		41,810	
Oregon	592		62,717	
Washington	1,302		90,304	
		47,327		3,360,595
Total		155,990		6,487,016

# # # #

May 13, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Texas.

No. 137-9

For Immediate Release

PEANUT GROWERS ASK FOR CONTINUANCE OF DIVERSION PROGRAM

Formal request for the continuation of the peanut diversion program in 1939 was made to the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the U. S. Department of Agriculture by delegates representing peanut growers of _____ (State) and five other Southern States who attended a recent conference in Washington, _____ said today.
(Extension Official)

The conference was requested by the GFA Peanut Association of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama to discuss peanut marketing problems with Department of Agriculture officials. It was attended by delegates representing the GFA Association of Camilla, Ga., the Peanut Stabilization Cooperative, Inc., Edenton, N. C., the Virginia Peanut Growers Cooperative, Waverly, Va., and the Southwestern Peanut Growers Association, Brownwood, Tex.

The request for continuation of the peanut diversion program was made in a resolution unanimously approved by the conference. The resolution expressed the appreciation of peanut growers for the programs conducted in 1938 and in past years. Officers and other representatives of the various cooperative marketing agencies attending the conference emphasized the necessity and benefits of the program in their reports on operations in 1938.

These organizations assisted in operating the peanut diversion program, which sought to help maintain prices to farmers by encouraging domestic consumption of peanuts. Under the program, excess supplies have been sold to mills for crushing into oil and byproducts at prices below those for peanuts sold to the

(more)

edible trade. Payments are made to producers' peanut cooperative marketing associations to cover the losses on sales for crushing.

Peanuts diverted under programs in the past have included Spanish and Runner types of grade 2 or better, and Virginia peanuts of grade 3 or better in classes A, B, and C, which were obtained from growers and held by the cooperative marketing associations.

Growers, representatives of cooperative marketing organizations, and others attending the conference were:

From Georgia.--Roy E. Parrish and J. D. Gardner, Camilla; J. W. Kieve, Albany; M. Stockton, Atlanta; Congressman Stephen Pace, Americus; J. L. Trammell, Sumner; C. G. Garner, Extension Service, Athens; J. D. McGee, Morgan; Ed Stevens and H. A. Feltz, Dawson.

From North Carolina.--J. B. Fearing, Windsor; R. V. Knight, Tarboro; Congressman John H. Kerr, Warrenton; D. T. House, Jr., Bethel; Congressman Harold D. Cooley, E. F. Arnold, Farm Bureau, Raleigh; E. L. Norton, Jackson; M. P. Acker, Ahoskie; J. E. Debnam, Edenton; B. D. Stephenson, Pendleton; and R. C. Holland, Edenton.

From Virginia.--O. B. Roberts, Richmond; C. F. Holsinger, Farm Bureau, Harrisonburg; W. C. Parker, Waverly; P. F. Weaver, Emporia; and K. N. Ellis, Petersburg.

From Alabama.--Emmett Sizemore, Extension Service, Auburn; W. B. Crawley, Banks; John P. Wise, Opp; P. S. Jackson, Peterman; and T. M. Borland, Pinckard.

From Florida.--W. B. Anderson, Greenwood.

From Texas.--T. D. Robinett, De Leon; Dick Weekes, Eastland; James E. Brite, Pleasonton; and J. D. Sargent, Tolar.

# # #

May 13, 1939

SUBSTITUTE FOR NOTE AT END OF STORY.

It is suggested that you contact the AAA State Executive officer concerning figures which may be used for filling in the blanks and developing plans for giving local adaptation to these stories.

#377

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In EAST CENTRAL REGION
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 138-9

MAY 1 0

FARMERS BUILD SOIL
WITH GREEN-MANURE
CROPS IN AAA PLAN

Approximately _____ acres of green-manure crops were turned under by _____ County farmers cooperating in the 1938 AAA Conservation Program, according to _____ (County Agent or AAA Committeeman). This represents an increase of _____ acres, or _____ percent over the acreage turned under in 1936, the first year the conservation program was in operation.

_____ says that plowing under a good stand of adapted green-manure crops improves the soil by adding humus to it. The green-manure crop also helps to conserve soil by providing needed cover and protection against erosion and leaching. (Note: Suggest names of farmers whose work in connection with cover and green-manure crops has been especially outstanding.)

In addition to obtaining the benefits to the land, _____ County farmers received $_____ in AAA payments for turning under green-manure crops last year. This amount represents _____ percent of the total soil-building payments earned by farmers in the county in 1938.

_____ says that _____ farmers can qualify for payments under the 1939 program and further help their land by planting within their soil-depleting acreage allotments and carrying out adapted soil-building practices.

# # #

NOTE TO STATE EXTENSION EDITOR: The figures necessary for filling in the blanks in this story are available in the County AAA Offices, and can be supplied by the County Agent or an AAA Committeeman.

May 13, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
MAY 16

No. 139-9

IN East Central Region.
RELEASE: Immediate

LEGUME SEEDINGS
INCREASE UNDER
AAA FARM PLANS

Farmers of _____ County seeded _____ acres of legumes and grasses under the 1938 AAA Conservation Program, according to _____ (County agent or AAA committeeman) _____. This was an increase of _____ acres, or _____ percent over seedings under the first conservation program in 1936.

(Note: List important kinds of seedings with acreage breakdown.)

_____ points out that this increase in seedings indicates a shift toward sounder methods of farming. These soil-conserving crops hold the soil against erosion, maintain and increase fertility, and result in a better balanced production.

In addition to improving their land, _____ County farmers received $_____ in AAA payments for seedlings in 1938. The total amount earned by farmers in the county for carrying out soil-building practices and for planting within their soil-depleting acreage allotments last year was $_____.

Farms covered by the 1938 AAA program represented _____ percent of the total cropland of the county, according to _____.

_____ says that _____ farmers can further improve their land and qualify for payments under the 1939 program by carrying out soil-building practices and by planting within their soil-depleting acreage allotments.

# # #

NOTE TO STATE EXTENSION EDITOR: The figures necessary for filling in the blanks in this story are available in county AAA offices, and they can be supplied by the county agent or an AAA committeeman.

May 13, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In WESTERN REGION

No. 140-9

DISTRIBUTION: IMMEDIATE

NOTE: Figures for blanks are available in county AAA offices.

LIBRARY MAY 29 1939 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

_____ FARMERS
(NUMBER)
SIGN "PLANS" FOR
'39 AAA PROGRAM

_____ farmers in _____ County have filed their intentions to participate in the 1939 AAA farm program, reports _____,
(Number) (Name)
_____ of the County AAA Committee. They represent _____ percent
(Chairman or Member) (Number)
of all farmers in the county.

As announced earlier, farmers have only until June 1 to express their intention of participating in the 1939 program by making out either the "farm plan and estimate sheet" or the "range request for participation sheet." Complete participation in the program will make it possible for a farmer to earn:

1. A payment of 28 cents per bushel on the normal yield of his wheat allotment. The wheat payment is divided into a conservation payment of 17 cents per bushel and a price adjustment payment of 11 cents per bushel.

2. Approximately $1.10 per acre on his general crop allotment (which includes such crops as oats, rye, and barley) provided he plants within his wheat allotments and his general crop allotment.

3. Special payments for carrying out soil-building practices.

4. Special grants for carrying out range conservation practices.

5. Wheat loans as authorized by the AAA.

_____ points out that there are only _____ days left for
(Name) (Number)
farmers to file with their County AAA Committee their intentions to participate in the program. No compliance check will be made on farms for which the "farm plan and estimate sheet" or the "range request for participation sheet" are not completed by June 1. All farmers intending to participate should see their local AAA committeeman at once, if they have not already done so.

May 15, 1939

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
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United States Department of Agriculture

In All Regions
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No. 141-9

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MAY 20 19

AAA SHORTS

Surpluses of agricultural products mean less net farm income, and low income forces a ruthless waste of soil fertility.--R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA.

****

For the problem of protecting the food supply for both the consumer and himself, the farmer has the tools of crop insurance, loans, marketing quotas, and the Ever-Normal Granary.--R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA.

****

One main goal of our National Farm Program still is balanced abundance, just as it has been for the last 6 years.--Secretary of Agriculture Henray A. Wallace.

****

The conservation and adjustment program avoids needless production of soil-depleting surplus crops and encourages instead the production of socially useful soil-building crops.--Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

****

May 18, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN S. Dak., Minn., Iowa, Nebr., Mo., Tex., Okla., Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Kans., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Oreg., Utah., Wash., Wyo.
RELEASE: Immediate.

No. 142-9

LIBRARY
MAY 2 0

INSURED GROWERS
HAVE STAKE IN
'HOPPER CONTROL

Wheat growers whose 1939 harvests are insured under the Federal Crop Insurance Program are urged by _____, chairman of the _____ (State) AAA Committee to cooperate in the State and National campaigns to control grasshoppers.

"All wheat growers, whether their 1939 crop is insured or not, have an important stake in the drive to hold grasshopper damage to a minimum," said _____. "A crop insurance policy does protect a grower from unavoidable loss from 'hoppers, such as that experienced when a migratory horde invades the fields and destroys the crops before any defense can be made. However, a policy does NOT protect the grower who has made no reasonable effort to fight this pest. A grower who has not taken adequate steps to control grasshoppers cannot be judged to have cared for his crop 'in a good workmanlike manner,' as specified in the insurance policy."

_____ also emphasized the fact that growers who cooperate in the control program in their county stand to gain in maintaining the yields for which their crop can be insured and in keeping their premium rates low. "The grower who gives 'hoppers a strenuous battle is not only protecting his current crop," he declared, "but is also increasing the amount of protection against unavoidable crop losses that may come to him and his neighbors in the future."

(more)

All that a grower has to do as his share of the eradication program, the chairman said, is to get the poison bait which will be available in all infested counties and spread it properly on his farm. He pointed out that last year $176,000,000 worth of crop were saved from 'hoppers by timely and concerted control measures.

# # #

May 19, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN all States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 143-9

LIBRARY
MAY 29

FARMERS PROTECTED FROM WHEAT LOSSES BY CROP INSURANCE

NOTE TO EDITOR: Information for filling out this story and perhaps some special angles on adjustment work in your State can be obtained from State crop insurance supervisors.

Wheat growers in _____ (State) are finding out at first hand what it is like to lose a crop and yet have wheat to sell as the work of adjusting the crop losses of growers who took out "all-risk" crop insurance gets into full swing in the State.

More than _____ (Number) crop losses, involving claims by growers for _____ (Number) bushels have been adjusted since the first farmer in _____ (State) received an indemnity for loss of an insured crop _____ (Date of first settlement) according to _____, chairman of the State AAA Committee.

Most farmers are taking their settlements in cash equivalent, and thus far $_____ has gone out to producers in cash indemnities.

"To date the adjustment work has been centered on those cases where growers have suffered total losses, or 'substantially total' losses which make it impracticable for the farmer to carry the crop through to harvest," said _____. "Marginal losses, or those which can't be definitely determined until the crop is threshed will be settled at harvest time."

_____ (Drought, wind, hoppers) is the chief hazard responsible for damage to insured crops in _____ (State), according to _____. Heaviest losses have been reported from these counties: _____ (list counties)

# # #

May 19, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Texas and Oklahoma
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 144-9

NOTE: Figures for blanks are available in county AAA offices.

LIBRARY MAY 2

PRICE ADJUSTMENT
PAYMENTS OUT TO
_____FARMERS
(State)

Distribution of 1939 price adjustment payments on wheat, started several weeks ago, has already reached _____ wheat producers in _____ (State) with checks totaling approximately $_____, according to_____, State administrative officer of the AAA.

This sum, including payments to May 10, is about _____ percent of the total amount that will go to farmers in this State. It is estimated that _____ farmers in _____ (State) will receive a total of approximately $_____ in 1939 price adjustment payments on wheat.

The price adjustment payments are being made under the Price Adjustment Act of 1938, which allocated $212,000,000 to be paid to producers of wheat, cotton, corn, and rice. Of this amount, it is expected that about $64,113,000 will go to wheat producers in all States. The price adjustment payments go only to those wheat producers who planted within their 1939 wheat acreage allotments, and the distribution of the payment checks for wheat was started as soon as farms could be checked for compliance. The price adjustment payments for other crops will be distributed later, after the checking of compliance for each crop classed as a major agricultural crop in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

# # # #

Note: The following figures are from "Progress Report By States on Applications for Payment - 1939 Wheat Price Adjustment Payment Program," as of May 10, 1939, compiled by the Southern Division, AAA:

(more)

State	Amt. payments certified	No. payments certified	Est. amt. to be paid	Est. No. to be paid
Texas	$1,251,287	16,328	$2,900,000	41,000
Oklahoma	990,206	10,183	2,760,000	40,000

The amount certified for payment in Texas is 43 percent of estimated total.
The amount certified for payment in Oklahoma is 26 percent of estimated total.

May 23, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region, Texas, Okla., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Kans., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Oreg., Wash., Mont., Utah, Wyo.

No. 145-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

LIBRARY MAY 29

URGES FARMERS
TO CHECK BINS
FOR WHEAT LOAN

_____ farmers who intend to take advantage of the AAA wheat
(County)
loan for 1939 are urged by _____, (chairman or member) of the County AAA Committee to make certain their bins will meet the requirements of the loan program.

As with the loan covering the 1938 wheat crop, farmers who store wheat of the 1939 crop on their farms, will be eligible to a farm-storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel if they deliver wheat of the same grade and quality to the Commodity Credit Corporation when the wheat loan matures. The 7-cent allowance is in addition to the loan itself.

Good wheat, properly stored, is the only security a farmer will be required to put up for his loan, says _____. To store wheat that will remain good security, farmers will need storage bins that will:

1. Hold the wheat without loss of quality.

2. Protect the wheat against weather conditions which may cause deterioration.

3. Provide protection from thieves, rodents, birds, poultry, and insects.

4. Permit effective fumigation for destroying insects.

5. Provide reasonable safety from fire and wind.

6. Require forcible breaking in order to be entered when sealed.

The record of farm storage in regard to the 1938 wheat loan indicates that farmers are able to provide good storage facilities on their farms. During a recent reinspection of about 19,000 bins in 9 western States, 8 north central States, Texas, and Oklahoma, only 24 bins were in such condition that inspectors recommended that loans be discontinued. In addition to needed repairs to the bins themselves, the damage that was found came chiefly from weevils, birds, mice, and weather. _____ points out that farmers will need to make sure their bins will protect stored wheat against damage from such sources.

# # #

May 24, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In ALL STATES

No. 146-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

LIBRARY MAY 2

AAA SHORTS

The Ever-Normal Granary has been set up to protect both farm people and city people against the harmful effects of either surplus or scarcity.

* * * * * * *

The legumes--the clovers and alfalfa--help maintain the fertility of the soil and reduce the costs of feeding livestock, particularly dairy cows.

* * * * * * *

For the problem of soil conservation, the farmer in the AAA has payments for soil-conserving practices, as well as acreage allotments, which help him to lessen waste of soil and labor in useless overproduction.--R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA.

* * * * * * *

Acreage adjustment on cash crop farms prevents waste of fertility and paves the way for soil improvement.

* * * * * * *

Agriculture has a big stake in the export market, and the welfare of agriculture should be kept in the forefront when foreign trade policies are considered.--Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

* * * * * * *

May 24, 1939.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ga., Ala., Tex., Fla., N.Car., Va. No. 147-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

MAY 2

PEANUT GROWERS
TO PARTICIPATE
IN AAA PROGRAM

Commercial peanut producers in _____ (State), who have received allotments totaling _____ (Number) acres under the 1939 AAA Farm Program, will have approximately _____ (Number) percent of this acreage in compliance with the program, according to _____, State Administrative Officer of the AAA.

Payments on peanuts in this State for participation in the 1939 program are expected to total about $_____ and will be on approximately _____ (Number) acres.

Peanut acreage allotments are made only in counties designated as commercial peanut counties and only on farms producing peanuts for market.

The designated counties are as follows:

(NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS: The list of commercial peanut counties in your State will be found at the end of this release.)

Under the 1939 program, "peanuts for market" means only those peanuts separated from the vines by mechanical means and from which the principal part of the production is sold to persons off the farm. Acreage allotments are established for farms in the designated counties on which peanuts for market were produced in one or more of the years 1935-38, inclusive, and for "new" farms on which peanuts for market are being produced in 1939 for the first time since 1934.

The conservation payment on peanuts is 15 cents per 100 pounds on the normal yield of each acre in the peanut allotment of a farm. In case the peanut allotment is overplanted, deductions will be made at the rate of $1.25 per 100 pounds on the normal yield of each acre planted in excess of the allotment.

XXXXXXX (More)

Estimates of Participation and Payments for Peanuts

1939 Agricultural Conservation Program

State	Allotted acres	Estimated acreage participating	Estimated percent participation	Estimated gross payments on peanuts
Georgia	530,000	397,000	75	$ 430,000
Alabama	280,000	238,000	85	260,000
Texas	120,000	90,000	75	60,000
Florida	46,900	39,900	75	38,000
North Carolina	215,000	150,000	70	300,000
Virginia	137,000	89,000	65	165,000

The list of commercial peanut counties, by States:

Georgia---All counties.

Alabama---Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Coffee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Escambia, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike, and Russell.

Texas---Atascosa, Bexar, Comanche, Eastland, Frio, La Salle, Medina, and Wilson.

Florida---Holmes and Jackson.

North Carolina---Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Chowan, Columbus, Edgecombe, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Robeson, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, and Wilson.

Virginia---Brunswick, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Isle of Wight, Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Norfolk, Prince George, Southampton, Surry, and Sussex.

# # #

May 24, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey

No. 148-9

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY JUN 5 1939

AAA PARTICIPATION
IN NORTHEAST SHOWS
LARGE GAIN FOR '39

About _____ (Number) percent of the _____ (Number) commercial farms in _____ (State) will take part in the 1939 AAA Farm Program, according to _____ (Name), Chairman of the State AAA Committee. This is _____ (Number) percent greater than the participation in 1938 when _____ (Number) commercial farms were in the program.

"This substantial increase over 1938 indicates greater understanding and appreciation by _____ (State) farmers of the necessity for the program and the important accomplishments already made," said _____ (Name).

Total participation in the Northeast Region this year is expected to include more than 233,300 of an estimated 324,500 commercial farms, or about 72 percent. That compares with participation of 60 percent last year. Nearly 39,000 more farms are expected to be in the program this year than last.

# # #

Note to Extension Editors: Please fill in participation figures from table below:

State	Commercial Farms (Est.)	Farms Enrolled 1938	Farms Enrolled 1939(Est.)	Percent of Commercial Farms Enrolled 1938	Percent of Commercial Farms Enrolled 1939(Est.)
Maine	22,460	19,538	19,700	87%	88%
N. H.	7,900	6,600	7,500	84%	95%
Vermont	14,000	9,684	13,000	69%	93%
Mass.	15,207	9,763	12,000	64%	79%
R. I.	1,200	720	1,000	60%	83%
Conn.	11,000	5,619	6,600	51%	60%
New York	108,000	51,249	62,000	47%	57%
New Jersey	19,750	15,590	16,500	79%	84%
Pa.	125,000	75,752	95,000	61%	76%
NORTHEAST	324,517	194,515	233,300	60%	72%

May 25, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Connecticut and New Hampshire. No. 149-9.
RELEASE: Immediate

(Note to Extension Editors: Strike out the names and the date which do not apply to your State.)

AAA COMMITTEEMEN
TO ATTEND STATE
MEET IN _____

_____ County AAA committeemen of _____
(County) (New Hampshire or Connecticut)
will attend a State-wide conference of county committeemen of the State

June _____ at _____, to prepare recommendations for
(1 or 2) (Mount Belknap or Hartford)
the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for submission to the national AAA

conference opening July 10 in Washington, D. C. Names of the committeemen

from _____ County attending the State meeting follow: _____, _____,
(County) (Name) (Address)
_____, _____, _____, _____.
(Name) (Address) (Name) (Address)

Arrangements will be made at the State conference for the county committeemen to conduct meetings of community AAA committeemen to get their proposals for improving next year's program. After these meetings are completed, recommendations made on the basis of farmer's suggestions will be submitted to the National conference in Washington.

Committeemen elected to represent Northeast farmers at the Washington conference will meet July 7 and 8 to prepare the recommendations of the region for submission to the Washington conference.

The AAA will be represented at the State meeting by A. W. Manchester, Director, Northeast Division, and H. Laurence Manwaring of the Northeast Division staff.

# # #

May 25, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

JUN 5

In All States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 150-9

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: The figures necessary for filling in the blanks in this release will be available in the State AAA office. This story is for release as soon as allotment figures are received by your State office.

_____ WHEAT
ALLOTMENT IS
_____ ACRES

_____'s 1940 wheat allotment will be _____ acres, announces
(State)
_____, Chairman (or Executive Officer) of the State AAA Committee.

The 1940 allotment for _____ is _____ percent larger than the
(State)
1939 allotment which totaled _____ acres. The increase in the
(Number)
State allotment is the result of an increase in the national wheat allotment, which was recently announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be 62,000,000 acres. The national allotment for 1940 is larger by 7,000,000 acres than the 1939 allotment.

Wide participation of farmers in _____ and other wheat-producing
(State)
States with the AAA Farm Program this year contributed substantially to the adjustment in wheat supplies and the resulting larger allotment for 1940, said _____.

The State allotment will soon be allotted to counties, after which County AAA Committees will apportion the county allotments among individual farmers. The State allotment was received almost 2 months earlier than last year, said _____, which will make it possible for farmers to have their allotmentswell in advance of the winter wheat planting season.

"By planting within their 1940 wheat acreage allotments," Mr._____ pointed out, "_____ farmers will cooperate with other farmers
(State)

(more)

in the Nation in balancing wheat acreage with needs for the immediate future. The national allotment is based on the acreage necessary to provide for our domestic markets, our export trade, and a reserve for any emergency which may arise."

The wheat allotment for a farm is the basis for the farmer's participation in all phases of the national program. By receiving his allotment before planting time, a farmer can plan his farming operations to become eligible for conservation payments, price adjustment payments as authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and wheat loans when they are made. Wheat growers are also eligible to take out crop insurance upon as much wheat acreage as their wheat allotments provide.

# # # #

May 25, 1939

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